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The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 49 — BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1924. — TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

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SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SHIPPING.

THE MOGUL LINE.

STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The s.s. "DARA" 4922 tons, is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 10th March, 1924.

Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.

For freight and other particulars apply to the undersigned.

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Managing Agents,
The Mogul Line,

22-2-24. 16, Bank Street, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

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2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1st March	MANTUA ...		10,932
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
14th ,,	CALEDONIA		822
22nd ,,	PONGOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20 709
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,430
5th Apr.	MALDERA x		15,003
9th ,,	DEVANHA ...	Extra Steamer	9,092
12th ,,	MALWA ...		10 941
19th ,,	DONGOLA ...	MALOJA*	20,709
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
3rd May	DELTA ...	CHINA x ...	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA ...		10,932
17th ,,	DONGOLA ...	MONGOLIA*	18,386
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ...	NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

* Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from ind

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
7th March	Mandala ...	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana ...	8,600
4th April	Mancla ...	8,303
13th ,,	Matiana ...	6,968
2nd May.	Domala ...	8,441
16th ,,	Mashobra ...	8,326

P. & O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

27th Feb	Lahore *	...	5 252
8th March	Dogra *	...	5,138
15th ,,	Mirzapore *	...	6,715
18th ,,	Soudan †	...	6,696
30th ,,	Alipore *	...	5,273
5th May	SICILIA	...	6813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO EAST AFRICA KARACHI PERSIAN GULF MUTTCOMBIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Feb.	BANKURA ...	Basreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 9 a m.
29th ,,	VARSOVA ...	Basreh via Karachi
1st. Mar.	CHAKLA ...	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a.m.
3rd ,,	VITA ...	Karachi via K'war
5th ,,	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO. Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 12, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.

P. O. Box 122
Telephone No 1588

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Moji Maru	K. Habaki		14th Feb.	28th Feb.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi			
Bengal Maru	Y. Takechi	5303	26th ,,	11th Mar
Mureran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5396	4th Mar.	16th ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	5374	19th	31st ,,
Tokushima Maru	S. Nakagawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
		5976	30th ,,	13th ,,

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	108	102	84
Hongkong	495	270	202	156	108
Shanghai	540	290	240	168	120
Kobe	450	240	208	120	102

For revised passage tariff apply to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 20079. Telegrams "YUSEN"

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq. B.A.,
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Barod State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED .. Rs 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP* ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C., 3.

BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	.....	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	.....	£ 300,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	.....	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
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Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
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BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital ... Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 59,85,000
(30-9-23).

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	.....	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	.....	Yen 100,000 000
Reserve Fund	.....	Yen 73,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonoseki
Darien	Newchwang	Sourabaya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

Post Box No. 207.

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HAVE YOU ANY BATTERY TROUBLE?

USE RADIOLITE

WILL { remove Sulphation charge it while you wait put new life in it.

WRITE AT ONCE SOLE AGENTS.

WHITE KERR & Co.

53, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	.....	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	.....	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	.....	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	...	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	.....	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad	Okara (Dist.
Bombay	(Sind)	Montgomery)
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gojra	Lyalipur	Srinagar
Hapur	Ludhiana	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE

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Apply for particulars to:—
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Claims Paid Exceed—	Rs. 4,00,000

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.

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This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

P. C RAY, M.A., B.L.
The Secretary,
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

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Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal, Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. SAFE remedy of nature, 1dram Rs 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BE MAN

PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY.....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
SOCIALLY.....of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....of Integrity

But nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.

VAIDY SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.

Ataik Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful

AMRUTANJAN EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS

(10 lb. Glazed Paper)

Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages 40p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 p. 1 Gross 10-8-0 80 p. 1 Gross 13-8-0.

Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled 1, 1½ & 2 quires.

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DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch—I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

ASTROLOGER AT TAJ-MAHAL HOTEL.

Horoscopes worked out on birth-dates. Questions accepted and answered by Post and Telegrams also. No birth-time necessary even.

Consult early.

MR. S. R. S. AIYAR

Scientific TIPSTER and Practical ASTROLOGER,
Room No. 518, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT with a cash security of Rs. 10,000. Pay Rs. 100. Apply to Box No. 84, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9892

WANTED—A competent STORES-PURCHASER for a local Mill. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 77 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19044

WANTED—SCIENCE GRADUATE for teaching Science and Mathematics in higher standards. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, G. T. High School, Kalbadevi, Bombay.
A R9868

WANTED—For a weekly Newspaper, experienced PROOF-READER, who can read English as well as Gujarati proofs rapidly and correctly and good pay to competent man. Write Box No. 81, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9883

WANTED—Smart SHORT-HAND TYPISTS, well versed with all sorts of office routine, Salesmen, Local and Travelling Canvassers on commission basis. Apply personally with original testimonials, to K. C. MARROTT, Bible Society Building, 166 Hornby Road, Fort.
A 19049

WANTED—CANDIDATES for permanent appointments in States, Canals, and Commercial firms. Apply sharp with one anna stamp to:—THE MANAGER, ORIENTAL SERVICE BUREAU, DELHI.
A R9827

SPECIAL REDUCTION for a short time only in Typewriting and Shorthand Fees. Unique advantage to those desirous of learning Pitman's Phonetic Shorthand and Touch Typewriting. Do investigate. General Speed Practice Class every morning. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 259-261, Hornby Road, Oppo. Messrs. Cox & Co., Fort, Bombay.
A WS

WANTED.—HEAD ACCOUNTANT and SECRETARY for a big Joint Stock Company on East Coast. Only persons having vast and varied experience of large limited liabilities concerns, particularly Textile Mills and having thorough knowledge of all work pertaining shares, etc., need apply at once with references and salary required to Messrs. RUTTONSHAW AKELLA & CO., Temple Street, COCANADA.
A R9875

WANTED—COMMISSION AGENTS or direct-buyers to sell our Yarn, Khadi cloth and Dasooti Cloth produced in our Guru Ramdas Cotton Mills, Amritsar. The best Yarn of varying numbers single as well as 2/10s. Khadi and Dasooti Cloth of different widths can be supplied. For business terms and other particulars write to the Proprietors: J.K. BABBAR & CO., Katra Ahluwalian, Amritsar.
A 19052

WHY do some men succeed in Commercial life while others fail? It is Training that makes the difference. There are over 50 separate Courses available. SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING (2 months Course) Accountancy Law Secretarial work, Banking, Law Auditing Filing Correspondence, Insurance, Mathematics, General English, English Literature, Costing French, (for Matric). We specialize in all Examinations connected with Technical & Commercial Subjects. The Last date of receiving I. C. C. Fees is 7th March, 1924. Apply The PRINCIPAL, LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road.
A R9888

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Panchgani, AKBAR VILLA, whole or part. Furnished excellent situation. Rare opportunity, moderate rent. Address PROPRIETRESS, Akbar Villa, Panchgani.
C R9638

TO LET—At Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Lakhani Building and Lakhota Terraces Shops and Godown. Office Rooms Residential quarters, separate rooms all modern conveniences. Rent Rs. 25 to Rs. 85.
C R9851

TO LET—MOTOR SHOW ROOM and GARAGES at Cambala Hill, opp. Cambala Post Office. Apply WASSIAMULL ASOMULL & CO., Babulnath Road.
C R9837

TO LET for High Class Hindus at No. 33-35, Mahadeoset Lane (Sonapur Street), 1ST FLOOR with electric lights. Apply Upstairs.
C R9880

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassim Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Workshops, Sopariwalla Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—Second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within, or Messrs. JAMNADAS PRABHUDAS & CO., 17, Girgaum Back Road.
C 19767

TO BE LET—The II, III and IV Storeys, jointly or separately of House No. 492, on Kalbadevi Road, opposite Cotton Patia, with all facilities for residence as well as for Offices doing Cotton, seed or any other Business. The Premises are open for inspection. For rent and terms see personally or write to Mr. S. T. MALVI, C/o. Allen Electric Co., 37, Lohar Chawl, Street, opposite Ashoka Swadeshi Store, or to Seth Tribhuvandas Narottamdas Malvi at Dr. Pai's Bungalow on Hughes Road, opposite Ford Automobiles.
C R9852

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO EARN Rs. 5,000 yearly without capital. No buying, selling, manufacturing, soliciting or agency. Life's opportunity. Booklet for two green stamps. PRINCIPAL, PREMIER NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Nellore.
N R9869

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

NOVELTY REVOLVING OFFICE AND PIANO STOOLS are just received. Very cheap. Book your orders immediately to avoid disappointment. SCINDIA TRADING CORPORATION, Post Box 601, Bombay.
P R9847

DR. T. SCORESBY JACKSON'S VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BRASSWARE, ETC., will be sold by Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. at "Villar Ville," next the Taj Mahal Hotel, on the Sea Face.
T R9887

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

We have for sale some secondhand well-known CARS—AUSTIN, SIDDELEY, CITROEN, DAIMLER and LORRIES—WHITE and UNITED. THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Rd., off Jacob Circle.
JA R9710

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

PERSONAL.

A PARSEE, victim of honesty and reliance true to his God, desires communication for little help from a kind religious man of either Mahomedan or any Hindoo caste. Pray write to Box No. 80, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."

PROFESSION.

MASSAGE SPECIALIST—If you are fat or thin and diseased, you will do well to take Massage Treatment and scientific Exercise. Results guaranteed. For terms write to Box No. 82, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P R9885

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE—WOODWORKING MACHINERY, Universal and Dovetailing. For particulars apply to The SHIR IRON AND BRASS WORKS CO., LTD., Mogbasrai, E. I. Railway.
T R9803

AT BARGAIN PRICE, one small TABLE FAN with revolving table also one Corona Portable Typewriter with small covered desk table and one German Fifter. For price write to Box No. 83 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R9886

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THE above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland Cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Laxmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

C. P. CEMENT.

"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements

TRIAL SOLICITED.

For Government Tests & other particulars
Apply to our Selling Agents
Messrs SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
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NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT. COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasun House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20. Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, list price Rs. 895. 549 & 566, will be sold at Rs. 250, any size, to clear stock. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at secondhand price. Buy early to save disappointment.
Rebuilts, Secondhands, and Portables.
NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts opposite Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay Telephone No. 21223.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 230. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices. Second-hand Typewriters, All Makes, Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO. 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
T W

YOU CAN SWEAR AND SAY
that you are a true follower of
MAHATMAJI
provided you make your purchases of Woollen wear from the
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P.O., BANGALORE.
T 19040

THE JUDGMENT.

THE K. C. L. RUG made of the Finest Persian Wool in pleasing tones and priced as low as Rs. 12/8/- (Postage Extra) is the
IDEAL RUG FOR USE.
Apply to-day:—
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P.O., BANGALORE.
T 19039

DON'T MURMUR

saying that you cannot get woollen tweeds and blankets, etc., manufactured in India from Indian wool with Indian Money and Labour. If you are in a fix consult
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P.O., BANGALORE.
T 19041

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

YOU CANNOT SUCCEED BY MERELY SINGING A SONG OF
MAHATMAJI
Unless you actually follow him by deeds, i.e., by wearing
INDIAN STUFF
MADE IN INDIA
BY INDIAN LABOUR
AND INDIAN CAPITAL
WITH INDIAN RAW MATERIALS.
CONSULT US.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O. BANGALORE.
T19016

THE KING OF WOOLLEN RUGS

is the K. C. L. PATTERN, made out of Genuine Persian Wool, Soft and Light, durable in wear.
Only Rs. 12/8/0.
Write for one to-day. If not approved we shall take it back.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O. BANGALORE.
T19017

K. C. L. K. C. L.
THE KING OF WOOLLEN RUGS.
Our genuine K. C. L.—Light in weight.
Neat in Colour—Soft for the touch
Good in size—Appreciated all round.
GUARANTEED PURE WOOL.
Costs only Rs. 12/8/0 with a take back guarantee if not approved.
Size 90" x 60"
WRITE TO-DAY.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O. BANGALORE.
K. C. L. K. C. L.
T19014

SPORTING TWEED.

Why unnecessarily pay a very high price for your sporting tweeds. If you are in need write to us for samples.
Price only Rs. 3/15/6 per yard.
54" wide.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O. BANGALORE.
T19015

THE PROOF OF THE PUDDING IS IN THE EATING.

Please come along, we shall guide you to the right place for your purchases of tweeds made of beautiful all wool in the best of designs, 54" wide for Rs. 3/15/6 per Yd.
All wool travelling rugs in very neat designs from Rs. 5/12/- Rs. 7/15/-, and Rs. 12/8 up to Rs. 35.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P. O., BANGALORE.
T 19037

Rs. 12/8/- Rs. 12/8/-
THE HAPPY MESSAGE OF K. C. L.
RUGS can best be understood by actually possessing one. If you haven't already got one rug made of Pure Persian Wool—soft in texture, in pleasing and quiet designs.
ORDER FOR IT TO DAY.
THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS, LTD.,
Hebbal, P.O., BANGALORE.
T 19038

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates —

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY BULLION EXCHANGE, LTD.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS as a standing property situate in Sheik Memon Street, and belonging to the Bombay Bullion Exchange, Ltd.

The Secretary, Bombay Bullion Exchange, will receive sealed offers for the demolition and removal of all materials of the Exchange Building in Sheik Memon Street up to 5-0 p.m. (S. T.) on or before the 28th instant.

For full particulars and conditions of sale, etc., apply to the SECRETARY, at the Exchange building, between office hours.

S. D. PARIKH,
Secretary.
2nd Agiary Lane, 25-2-24. C19030

PUBLIC NOTICES.

DWARKA.
"TEMPLE" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

IF you want BEST CEMENT, buy always the above. Superior to all other Indian Brands and Imported Cement. Government Tests show marvellous superiority of this Cement. Present this advertisement at our office for a current year's calendar. Apply for further particulars and booklet to
THE DWARKA CEMENT CO., LTD.,
2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE.

MARRIAGE POSTPONED.

I very much regret to have to notify to my friends, relations and others that owing to my sudden illness the marriage of my daughter Ramangavri, fixed at Ram Baugh for THURSDAY, the 28th Feb. 1924, has been POSTPONED including all functions connected therewith.
MAGANLAL PURSHOTAMDAS,
Jubilee Mansion,
Sandhurst Road.
Bombay, Feb. 26, 1924.
R9891

NOTICE.

MY FIRST CALL RECEIPT for Rs. 50 in lieu of two shares of "The Rutlam Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd.", is LOST. Duplicate of the same will be supplied to me by the Company. Any one having the lost one should beware of using it.
KUNWAR SHERSINGHJI,
Mahuwa, Post Sitaman, C.I.
R9881

THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE NAVIGATION AND TRADING CO., LTD.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of a MANAGER in this Company. Applicants should state age, nationality, qualifications, previous experience in a shipping concern, especially on the Konkan Coast, minimum salary expected and enclose copies of testimonials which will not be returned.
Applications should reach this Office by the 29th instant.
G. R. DESAI,
Secretary.
Sunna Mahal, Dhobi Talao,
Bombay, 26th February, 1924.
C19060

IMPORTANT TO MANUFACTURERS OF MATCHES.

TO LET

AT TITWALA near Kalyan, big BUILDINGS, suitable for Match Factory with a big Compound, Manager's Bungalow, Store Rooms Chawls, Wells, Pond, Steam-Engine and Boiler, near Station.
Write or Apply:—
CURRIMBHOY LALLJEE SAJUN & CO.
Carnac Bunder, Bombay (3).
R9821

BOOKS OF COUPON TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES.

FROM March 1st 1924, 1st and 2nd CLASS COUPON BOOKS, each containing 24 Coupons, available for six months for journeys between Bombay (Victoria Terminus) and Poona can be purchased at the booking offices at these Stations at Rs. 288 and Rs. 144 respectively.
A. E. TYLDEN-PATTENSON,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager,
G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 19th February, 1924.
C19097

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will retire from the firm of Messrs. Raghavjya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, from the 1st March, 1924, from which date he will carry on business as Solicitor under the name, firm and style of Messrs. Bhimji and Co., at No. 4, Oak Lane, in the premises owned by Messrs. Medha Laljee and Co.
Dated this 26th day of February, 1924.
BHIMJI N. DAGAL.
C19064

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. HAKODATE MARU are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 20th February from Japan via Rangoon, Singapore and Colombo and requested to send in their bills of Landing to the Office for examination without delay. No Survey will be held on cargo damaged or in bad condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J.C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.
MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

TENDERS.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent, North Western Railway, Lahore, for the supply of country manufactured paints during the year 1924-25.
Separate Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed forms, which are obtainable from and on payment of Rs 5 per copy, to the undersigned and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 7th April, 1924.
Samples should be forwarded by rail freight paid, to the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway, Moghalpura (Lahore) so as to reach him not later than the 17th March 1924.
The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the Tenders received in answer to this Advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.
C.F. LANGER.
Controller of Stores,
N.W. Railway.
Controller of Stores' Office,
Moghalpura (Lahore)
Dated 18-2-1924.
C19009

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 688 OF 1917.
BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
GOVINDLAL BANSILAL & others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of October 1922, and the Order, dated the 14th day of February 1924, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax tenure land or ground with messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 407 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 80, New No. 705, Old Survey No. 207, New Survey No. 1454 and Cadastral Survey No. 1563 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 497, Street Nos. 368 and 369 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Motishaw, on or towards the West by Kalbadevi Road, on or towards the North by the property of Shamchand Gambhirchand and on or towards the South by the property of Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 14K, Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Dated this 5th day of February, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
C19045 Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 4606 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 16th day of November, 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
MOTILAL LALLOOBHAI MARFATIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MANILAL CHUNILAL CHOKSEY, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Borsad ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India greeting. WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the above named Defendant, whereof the following is a concise statement viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the Defendant may be ordered and decreed to pay to him the sum of Rs. 2,392/8/0 with interest thereon at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum from the date of filing of this suit till judgment as mentioned in the plaint, costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.
Amended this 25th February, 1924, as per its order, dated 8th January, 1924.
R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 11th day of March 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on the day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 23rd day of November, 1923.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
R. B. PATEL.
The 23rd day of November, 1923.
Messrs. KANGA & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C19031

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SHAH CHATRABHUJ MADHAVJI, of Bhavnagar Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, Deceased.

(1) SHAMJI GHELLABHAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at Lohar Chawl Street, in the City of Bombay, (2) BHAGWANDAS DAYABHAI of Bombay, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, residing at 2nd Carpenter Street in the City of Bombay and (3) MODI GIRDHARLAL GOPALJI of Bhavnagar, Bania Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant at present temporarily residing at Nagdevi Street, in the City of Bombay, the executors named according to the tenor of the said Will of the abovenamed deceased. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this sixth day of February in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 6th day of February, 1924.

Messrs. PAYNE & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

C19054

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

(Suit No. 1677 of 1923.)

SHORT CAUSE.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII, rr of the Code of Civil Procedure.

HUSSEINBHOY AHMEDBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Napean Sea Road, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiff

vs.

(1) JAFFERALLI KASSAM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz, without the Fort of Bombay, (2) ISMAIL HUSSAINALLI, of Bombay, Khoja Inhabitant, a minor, under the age of 18 years by his Guardian-ad-litem Mr. N. W. Pradhan a Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court, residing at Thakurdwar, Girgaon, outside the Fort, (3) SARABAI, widow of Husseinally Kassam, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Santa Cruz. ..... Defendants

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you, the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiff prays that the 1st defendant personally and the 2nd and 3rd defendants as the heirs of Husseinally Kassam be ordered to pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 34,450-6-10 mentioned in the Plaint with further interest on the sum of Rs. 30,000 at 9 per cent per annum from 1st March, 1923, till payment and the costs of the suit and that, it may be declared that the title deeds of the property at Shaith Memon Street belonging to the defendants have been deposited with the plaintiff by way of equitable mortgage to secure repayment of the said total principal amount of Rs. 30,000 and interest thereon that in the event of the defendants failing to pay the amount decreed in this suit in favour of the Plaintiff within the time fixed by this Honourable Court the said property at Shaith Memon Street may be ordered to be sold by and under the directions of this Honourable Court and the net sale proceeds appropriated towards the payment of the amount decreed in favour of the Plaintiff; that in case of deficiency liberty may be given to the Plaintiff to obtain a personal decree for the amount of deficiency against the 1st defendant and a decree against the estate of the said Husseinally Kassam in the hands of the 2nd and 3rd defendants, that further and other reliefs may be granted to the Plaintiff as to this Honourable Court seem fit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 4th day of March 1924 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined, in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 28th day of August, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 18th day of August 1923.

Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

C19063

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that JIJABAI alias RADHABAI, widow and executrix of the property and credits of NARAYAN KRISHNAJI BHOJNE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients Messrs. ABDUL KADAR MUUSABHAI and MAHOMEDALLY MOOSABHAI.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 25, 27, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, outside the Fort of Bombay in Bibijan Street or Narron Dhuru Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and three square yards and three-ninths or another square yard or thereabouts assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 796 and Street Nos. 11 and 72 fronting on the South side of the said Bibijan Street and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Narron Dharn Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on or towards the North by the said B'bijan Street and on or towards the South by the property formerly of Girdhar Manore and now of Bhimji Ramjee.

Dated this 27th day of February, 1924.

Messrs. MANTRI & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

C19062

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 357 of 1924, O. S.

FREDERICK H. STELLING of Melbourne in Australia, European Inhabitant, Plaintiff.

versus

NORA C. JORDAN (Nee Nora Mungavia), of Bombay, Anglo Indian Inhabitant, residing at Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay. Defendant.

UPON reading the Plaint herein and upon hearing Messrs. Payne and Company, Attorneys, for the Plaintiff, I DO ORDER that the Defendant abovenamed within 8 days after service hereof upon her do attend before the Sitting Judge in Chambers for the determination of the following questions:—

1. Who is the person entitled to the rents accruing from the house No. 3 Parade Ground, Poona, mentioned in the Plaint, having regard to the fact that James Mungavin is dead and Nora Mungavia married?
2. Whether the said house should not be sold and the nett sale proceeds thereof invested in authorised trust securities and if so to whom is the interest—accruing from the securities to be paid?

or

3. Whether having regard on to the provisions contained in the Will referred to in the plaint the said house should not be sold and the nett sale proceeds thereof distributed equally amongst the three sisters of the testatrixs late husband (John Thompson) viz., Mrs. Nicholson, Mary and Harriett and his deaf and dumb brother George.

D. F. MULLA.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1924.

Sd/- PAYNE & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Note:—If the defendant does not appear at the time and place abovementioned such Order will be made and proceedings taken as the Judge may think just and expedient.

C19059

AUCTION SALE.

INDIAN AUCTION CO.

BONAFIDE SALE
OF VALUABLE JEWELLED ORNAMENTS

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay
Ordinary Original Civil Suit No. 3795 of 1923.

Seth Jasinglal Popatlal & Co.....Plaintiffs
v/s.
Javeri Sorabji Edulji ..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Consent Decree obtained in the above suit certain Jewelled Ornaments will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises of the undersigned at 14, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the presence of the Solicitors Messrs. Smetham Berne and Lambert. Unique opportunity for rich persons. Catalogues ready; will be supplied free on application. Ornaments are open for inspection.

THE INDIAN AUCTION COMPANY,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 25152.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO DECORATE BUNGALOWS AND PARKS.

AUCTION SALE of a large and choiced consignment of white and coloured Marble Figures, Pillars, Vases, Fountains and also four life size season figures. Winter Summer, Spring and Autumn made by Messrs. Raoul Bigazi and others, the well-known Masters, Hand Artists of Italy.

By the order of the concerned, Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW, the 28th instant at 3 p.m. (S.T.) in their Auction Room at the above address, choiced consignment of specially selected pieces of white and coloured marble figures with various subjects such as Cupid's Journey, Source of Life, Empire, Loves message, Bathing girl, Algerian hunting, Cindrella, The Sleeping Beauty, and also above 4 season figures, etc. etc.

Property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th February 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
23, Apollo Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 2051.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and artistic household furniture by John Robert, Deoji Ranji Wemoriage and other well-known makers, crockery, glassware, rich plated ware etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 29th February 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Villar Ville next to Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, also blackwood carved furniture, rich glass and porcelainware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs mirror back sideboards dumbwaiters and crockery stands, marble top centre tables, rich drawing room carpets, electric fans and lamps, silk tapestry lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, Master's Voice Gramophone cabinet, ice box, writing tables, silver show cases glass door book cases, reclining sofas, mahoganized bed-room furniture, single and double bedsteads, mirror and plain almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, hat stands, cane furniture, most safe electric D. C. table and ceiling fans, English perambulator, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. Thos. S. Jackson M. B.D. Ph. etc., Chief Medical Officer of B.B. & C.I. Ry.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, Feb. 27, 1924.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY THE 4TH MARCH 1924 AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFES, OLIVER NO. 9 TYPEWRITER, ELECTRIC CEILING FANS, PARTITION SCREENS ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 4th day of march 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at King's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, very valuable made-to-order office and household furniture etc of Messrs. W. H. Scales and Co. Ltd., and others comprising oval dining table, arm and armless chairs, roll top writing desk, office writing tables, glass and panel door office cupboards, File cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Godrej special and C. quality safes Oliver No. 9 brief typewriter, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, electric ceiling fans, teak and glass partition screens, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 27th February, 1924.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE GARDEN TUBS AND POTS WITH FEW PIECES OF FURNITURE AND OLD BRASS WARE.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 28th instant at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nepean sea Road, Malabar Hill, valuable garden tubs and pots, etc., such as assorted palms, ferns, bignonians, lilies, roses, crisethaums, crottons, annual baskets, etc., also few pieces of old brass ware, and furniture.

The property of Sir Robert Aitken, Kt.
The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF STATIONERY, PAPERS GREY SHIRTINGS, AND MOTOR LORRY, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 1st March, sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms Apollo Street.

By order of the Banks concerned.
17 cases stationery.
1 bale papers.
By order of the Office concerned.
43 pieces grey shirtings No. 8770 yards 38.
AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)
1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Arab horse in saddle and harness.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 4328 of 1923 (Nasarwanji Kharsetji v. Jehangir Hormusji Writer).
1 motor lorry No. 256 in good running order.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th February, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM
presents
Hindoostan Film Co.'s
Draupady's Fate
OR
A Game of Krishna.

Brilliant picturisation of a famous incident from Mahabharat when the Pandavas were losing the fight and Krishna stepped forth to turn the tables by cheating Bhishma.

TIME, RATE—AS USUAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK!
UNIVERSAL SPECIAL ATTRACTION!
"VANITY POOL"—(6 REELS)
Featuring the beautiful winsome star
MARY McLAREN
A Drama of tough struggle between honour and political powers.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Century Comedy "TIPS" featuring.
BABY PEGGY
See your favourite Peggy as the head butler of a hotel. You will scream outright with the merriest seals of laughter! Also the International News, showing, the latest incidents of President Wilson's life.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road)

TO-NIGHT! THIS WEEK!!
The Final Interesting Instalment of the Thrilling Serial
CAP'N KIDD
Starring
The Monarch of them all
EDDIE POLO
Last Week—Episodes 13—14 and 15.
together with
A Side-splitting Comedy.
NEXT WEEK!! NEXT WEEK!!
Select Oriental Films Super Production.
DHRUVA CHARITRA
or
THE TRIUMPH OF DEVOTION
featuring
the Screen's Beauty
Miss PATIENCE COOPER, and an All Star Cast including European and Indian Artists, viz., Master Mohan, and Mr. Dadabhoy Sarkari.
Exquisite Scenery, Superb Staging Settings, and such Artistic work as seldom seen in other Pictures.
The Inspiring Episode of Indian Mythology depicted on the Screen amidst all the Splendour and Beauty of Ancient Ind. !!
A Picture never to be missed!!
Rates as Usual.
GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road Phone No. 40455.

NOVELTY

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay.
TO-NIGHT
PATHE
PRESENTS
A Graham Wilcox Production
FLAMES OF PASSION
FLAMES OF PASSION
With
MAE MARSH
and a great Star Cast including,
HERBERT LANGLEY AUBREY SMITH
EVA MOORE
ALLAN AYNSWORTH GEORGE K. ARTHUR
HILDA BAYLEY
HENRY VIBART A. G. POULTON
The greatest British Film Drama yet produced costing over £50,000.
WHAT THE GREAT PAPERS SAY:
"It is good because it is well acted throughout, because it is sincere, and because of a fine technical balance in production. And in the work of Mae Marsh it is extraordinarily good."—
MANCHESTER GUARDIAN.
'The photography is remarkable....The scene at the Old Bailey and the imposing list of Stars should make this film popular."....*TIMES.*
'The most ambitious and possibly the most successful film to be made in this country ....Likely to provoke considerable discussion and well worth going to see."—
DAILY MAIL.
'Shows that British players can act as well as the world's best."....
LONDON EVENING NEWS.
'Intensely thrilling .... extraordinary well produced. It will fill every house in which it is shown to its utmost capacity."—
PEOPLE.
"The photography, the production and the acting proves that a British film can equal the perfection of American films."....
DAILY NEWS.
'Sets some new photoplay standards....modelled on D. W. Griffith lines, but it improves on the master."
DAILY EXPRESS.
"The story is well told....the acting is of a high order, and photographically considered the film is a masterpiece."
WESTMINSTER GAZETTE.
SEE IT TO-NIGHT AT THE
NOVELTY.
Matinee, Saturday and Sunday 3-15 p.m
Other shows 5-15, 7-15, 9-15, and 11-15 p.m
POPULAR PRICES.

4 QUESTIONS 4

THE WORLD WANTS ANSWERED
? "IS OUR MODERN CIVILIZATION DOOMED? RELIGION'S PLACE IN WORLD POLITICS" ?
WILL BE THE SECOND OF A SERIES OF
PUBLIC LECTURES
BY
EVANGELIST R. E. HARE
DIRECT FROM NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
IN THE
Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall
TO-NIGHT
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, at 6-30, p.m.
SPECIAL MUSIC.—ALL ARE INVITED

Excelsior Theatre.

To-Day at 9-30 p.m. sharp.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE COMPANY
"CHEERIO BOMBAY"
CINEMA at 6-30 p.m.
"LONESOME CORNERS"

Empire Theatre.

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"THE LAW AND THE WOMAN"
ADAPTED FROM "THE WOMAN IN THE CASE"

Empress Theatre.

To-Day at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"A ROMANTIC ADVENTURESS"
also
CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "SHANGHAIED".

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT Presents
MINAL DEVI
OR THE SIN REDEEMED
Indian drama in 7 reels
PATHE GAZETTE
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK
Imperial Super Photo-Play
RAJA HARISCHANDRA
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BREACH OF WARRANTY.

A SUCCESSFUL SUIT.

Vakil, Parelwala and Co. Ltd.... Plaintiffs.
vs.
M. S. Kheshwalla and Sons ..... Defendants.
(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp.)

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs, for compensation for breach of warranty in respect of 1641 lbs of Ox Chrome Picking Bands sold by the defendants to the plaintiffs by sample on 7-9-20.

Mr. J. H. Vakil instructed by Messrs. Jamshedji R. and Devidas appeared on behalf of the plaintiffs. The Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Kanga Advocate-General instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared with Mr. M. C. Setalvad for the defendants.

The plaintiff's case was that on 3-9-20 they had received an order from their Calcutta agents for one ton of Ox Chrome picking bands for use in jute mills in Calcutta. One Bamanji Parelwala the managing agent of the plaintiffs sent his salesman Daruvala into the market on the same day to make inquiries concerning them. Daruwala returned with quotations and samples. The plaintiffs thereafter selected the defendant's sample and the price was fixed Daruwala informed Mr. Sheriarji of the defendant's firm that the plaintiffs wanted to buy Ox Chrome bands of good quality for being consigned to Calcutta as per sample given to him. The plaintiff's godown keeper Dandekar then went to the defendant's office and from there he went to defendant's godown at Lamington Road where 15 or 16 trusses of bands were delivered to him which he consigned, 5 trusses a time, to Calcutta on that and the next day. The plaintiff's godown keeper never opened or examined the goods at the defendant godown.

On arrival at Calcutta the goods were supplied to the mills and rejected by them being useless after about ½ of them had been tried. The plaintiff's agent Monk and Co at Calcutta consequently returned them to the plaintiffs who after asking defendants to join in a survey to see whether the goods corresponded with the sample, held an ex parte survey and on 22-12-20 auctioned them.

DEFENCE CASE.

The defendant's case was that the Ex. B in the case was not the sample given to Daruwala; that Daruwala never told them that the goods were to be consigned to Calcutta. They further stated that the goods then had sold were the only goods available in the godown and when Dandeker came to their godown to take away the goods he examined the bulk of the goods roll by roll which were lying in wooden boxes in which they had been packed from the original 2 cwts trusses in which they had arrived from England and that the examination of the goods lasted during 6th and 7th September 1920.

His Lordship after hearing the evidence came to the conclusion that the goods were sold by sample, the sample being Ex. B that the defendants knew that the good were to be sent uncountry and that the goods were not examined at the defendant' godown. He further found from the evidence of the experts examined in the case that the value which may fairly be assigned to good corresponding with the sample Ex. B was Rs. 3 per lb. in Sept. 1920.

His Lordship therefore awarded to the plaintiffs the difference between Rs. 3 the value of Ex. B and Rs. 2-7 the value of the bands actually sold i.e. 9 ans. per lb. as damages for breach of warranty and the cost of freight incurred by the plaintiffs for sending the goods to Calcutta and back and the costs of the suit.

RASTRIYA STREE SABHA

DONATIONS FOR GANDHI PURSE.

Under the auspices of the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, a public meeting of the ladies was held on Monday the 18th instant, when an appeal was made to the ladies to contribute to the purse to be presented to Mahatma Gandhi. The following were kind enough to pay their respective amounts there and then.

Mrs. Rahamatbai Gafoor Rs. 101; Mrs. Bachubai Dharamsi Rs. 51; An Admirer Rs. 50; An Admirer Rs. 50; Mrs. Kalavati Bhavanidas Motiwala Rs. 25; Mrs. Vidyabai Krishnalal Munshi Rs. 25; Mrs. Yashodabai Bhatt Rs. 25; Mrs. Padmavati Kaji Rs. 10; Mrs. Lilavanti Lalbhai Rs. 25; Mrs. Jayakar Rs. 25; Mrs. Mahimangauri Manubhai Pandya Rs. 25; Mrs. Tarabai Parshotamdas Rs. 25; Mrs. Indumati Vicar Desai Rs. 21; Mrs. Ratanbai Pestonji James Rs. 20; Mrs. Velabai Jarajani Rs. 15; Mrs. Brijkar Parshotamdas Rs. 15; Mrs. Jalibhen Harshadbhai Divetia Rs. 15; Mrs. Sudgunibhen V Bhatt Rs. 10; Mrs. Kalyanibai Udhyavar Rs. 10; Mrs. Kesharbai Manekbai Rs. 10; Mrs. Gangubai Kunte Rs. 10; Mrs. Gangabai Tulsidas Rs. 10; Miss Alu Bapuji Doctor Rs. 10; Mrs. Motibai Devidas Solicitor Rs. 5; Mrs. Hasmukhgauri Ishwarlal Dayabhai Rs. 5; Mrs. Girjabai Rs. 5; Mrs. Kanstukgauri Mahobatrca Rs. 3; Mrs. Kesherbai Pitamberdas Rs. 2; Mrs. Bindu Vasina Devi Rs. 2; Mrs. Kanviti Devi Rs. 2.

EUCALYPTUS TREES VS. MALARIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Press were good enough to publish a former suggestion of mine on the disirability of planting Eucalyptus Trees at Bombay, towards stamping out Malaria. The suggestion was connected with the present site of St. George's Hospital, but is capable of wide application. The same was promptly endorsed by an expert of the Royal Horticultural Society as sound and practicable, and this gentleman Mr. A. M. D'Cruz who I observe is still available at Bombay offered to take charge of the experimental planting.

Might I suggest that a Committee of those interested in and responsible more or less for the welfare of the community be formed without further delay, so that a beginning may be made? The initial outlay is insignificant, while it may be practically guaranteed that the planting will prove profitable pecuniarily, quite apart from the point of public health.—Yours, etc.,

W.G.C.

Bombay, 22nd Feb.

A QUERRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if any of your readers inform me through your columns the existence of any Young Men's Indian Association (Y.M.I.A.). I would also like to know its head office which will be able to give me every possible information I would like to have.

Thanking you in anticipation for the kindness in publishing this query.—Yours, etc.,

C. D. M.

Khandwa.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 25.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 23/32
Bank's selling D D 1/4 3/4
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5
Bank's buying T T 1/4 25/32
Bank's buying D D 1/4 13/16
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 650
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 729
Bank's buying D D Frcs 710
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs 140¼
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs 143¼
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs 169
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs 238
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs 169¼
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs 335
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol 4.30
London—Paris Frcs 27.80
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.80
London—Bdussels Frcs 112.00
London—Rome Liras 99.00
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Quiet market.

	London, Feb. 25.
Telegraph Transfers	1/4 25/32 Quiet
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—8
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Feb. 26. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 11/16
Bank Demand	1/4 11/16
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5
Fcs. Demand	650
American Dollars	335
Hongkong Dollars	169
Shanghai	238
Japan	150
Singapore	169 1/2

	London, Feb. 25.
Rentes 3 per cent.	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16
„ „ 2 months hence	33 3/16
Closing Tone of Silver—China sold-Buyers holding bac . Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July 1923.	
Interest day to day loans	2
Interest 7 days market loans	2 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Feb. 25. £
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	87 5/8+1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	91 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	100 5/8+1/4
Consols 2 1/2%	56 1/2— /8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	45
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	64 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55 3/4+1/8

	London, Feb. 25.
Conversion Loan	£ 76 5/8
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 3/4
5 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 112 1/2

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Feb. 25.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 M/st	3 1/2
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 11/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 m/st	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	22 3/4

	London, Feb. 25.
Exchange on London in Paris	97.40
„ „ „ Germany	18,150, 00,000.000
„ „ „ „ Italy	99.22

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

Sovereigns ready Rs 16/5/-
„ forward Rs 16/5/6
Bar gold ready, Rs 26/5/6
Bar gold forward, Rs 26/5/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs 26/2/6
Bar silver ready, Rs 81/4
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs 81/4
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs 81/15

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Bar gold ready s. 95-8
Silver ready, d. 33-5
Silver forward, d. 33-3
TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet—India and China sold. London speculators buying to cover sales.

GOLD.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Ready :—26—6—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 3 p.m
Maha	26—6—0	..	..	26—6—0
Fagan	26—2—6	..	..	26—2—6

Peji Mandi.
Maha ..
Fagan 0—15—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Feb. 26.

Ready :—81—5—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 3 p.m
Maha	81—5—0	..	81— 4—0	81— 4—
Fagan	82— 0—0	..	81—15—0	81—15—

Peji Mandi
Maha ..
Fagan 1—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs 66/6

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Feb. 26.

A further drop of 60 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market resumed on speculative, Wall St. and New Orleans selling. Liverpool has been reported 24 to 31 points down. The market declined on some scattered selling and lack of buying power.

In accordance with the further decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs 570 i.e. Rs 2 lower than yesterday's closing rate for FG Broach April/May. At the opening of the session several Commission Houses were sellers which caused the prices to give way to Rs. 566½. Around this level Japanese and Commission Houses and Shroffs were buyers and the market improved to Rs 568 but again dropped to Rs 566½ on selling by Exporting Houses and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 562 and declining to Rs 565 on selling by an Indore operator, closed at Rs 566½ on buying by offices and Marwari Shroffs.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs 544 and declined to Rs 542 on Commission Houses selling, but again improved to Rs. 544 on scattered buying and closed at Rs 542 on selling by Offices. Whilst Oomra May opened at Rs. 552 and gave way to Rs 549 on Offices selling, and closed at Rs. 551. FG Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs 498 and May at Rs. 503.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull yesterday and the demand was limited.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

		Bombay, Feb 6
Fully Good Broach	April/May	566 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	March	496
Fully Good Bengal	May.	501
Fine Oomra	March.	540
Fine Oomra	May.	549

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 26

Description, Super-Fine, Fine, F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	530	520	505
M. G. Oomra No. 3	565	555	540
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	595	585	570
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	580	570	555
M. G. Broach & M. G. Mathia	600	590	580
M. G. Khandesh	555	545	530
	560	550	535

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

London, Feb 26.

New York market 25th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since Previous Close.
29.75	Mar.	29.70—.5	29.82+07	29.15	—60
30.12	May.		30.16+04	29.50	—62
29.55	Jul.			29.02	—53
26.52	Oct.			26.30	—22
26.05	Dec.			25.88	—17

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 30.08, lowest 29.14, range .94 points. Continued speculative selling, Wall St. selling and New Orleans selling, stop less orders being reached. Only demand on limit down.

4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs 84/8
5 per cent War Loan Rs 93/4
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs 97/2
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs 97/15
3½ per cent Bonds due 1925 102/12
3½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs 103/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 101/4
3 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs 102/8
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs 103/14
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs 107/12
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs 76
6 per cent Port Trust due 1939 Rs 101/4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs 75/8
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs 75/8.

SHARES.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1372/8, India 77xd, Central Bank 26 and Eastern Bank 79.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah Advance 417/8, Apollo 22/12, By-Cotton 575, By-Dyeing 643/12, Bradbury 456, Century 338/12, Cent-India 452/8, Colaba Land 163/12, Coorla 132/sxd., Crescent 217/8, Dawn 559, Edw Sassoon 219, Elphinston 48/12, Fazulbhoy 772/8xd., Finlay 555xd, F Petit 1200, Gokak 116/4, Ind-Bleaching 183/12, Ind-Malwa 366/4xd, Jamshed Mfg. 150, Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 210n, Kohinoor 1275n, Laxmi Cotton 5200, Madhowji 247/8, Mathuradas 325, M. Petit 2975, Meyer Sassoon 155, Morarji 3800xd, New Great 360, New City 295, Pabani 330, Pearls 507/8, Phoenix 420, Premier 85, Shapurji 331/4, Simplex 300, Swan 700xd, Swadeshi 456/4, Tata Mill 299 and Vishnu Cotton 1900.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 207/8, Bombay Burma 307/8, Bombay Burma N.I. 67/8n, British Burma Pet 6/1xd, Bombay Tramway 86/4, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 9, Katni Ord 72/8, Katni Defd 180, New India Insur 12/8, Shivrajpur 40, Tata Iron Ord 26/8, Tata Iron Defd 102/8, Tata Hydro 690xd and Scindia Steam 7/8.

SHARES.

	London, Feb. 25.
Chartered Bank	£ 20
Hongkong	£ 131
National Bank	„ 44
Eastern	„ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	„ 12 1/4

	London, Feb. 25.
Demand Bills	4.29.87

Liverpool market 25th February, 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	Prices at 11 30 a. m.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close
17.53	Mar.	17.49—10	17 47—12	17.28	—31
17.52	May.	17.45 07	17.42—09	17.24	—28
17.14	Jol.			16.90	—24
15.39	Oct.			16.35	—04
14.94	Jan.			14.93	—01
Egyptian.					
21.00	Mar.			20.65	—35
20.06	Nov.			19.65	—41

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Small market, some local pressure. Spot sales 7,000.
(2) American cross rate 431 3/8. March highest 17.50, lowest 17.28, range .22 points.
(3) Despite large spot sales 14000 including 10,000 for export and good reports from Manchester, market declined on poor New York, straddle selling and lack of buying power. Snowing in Texas.

	Liverpool, Feb. 25.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	14,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	10,000
„ „ Sales of East Indian	250
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—	
Mid. Americans Spot Good inquiry	17.81
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	21.65

New York, 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	Mar.	29.85
	May	30.20
	July	29.55
New Orleans 10 A. M.	Mar.	30.25
	May.	29.98

		Liverpool, Feb. 25 To-day's prices.
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool	Mar.	17.28—31
	May	17.24—28
	July	16.90—24
	Oct.	16.35—04

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Months	Liverpool, Feb. 25 To-day's Prices
February	—
March	17.47—.12
April	—
May	17.42—.10
June	—
July	17.06+.08
August	—
September	—
October	15.35—.04
November	—
December	—
January	—
February	—
Egyptians.	
March	20.80
May	20.95

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb. 25. To-day's Price
February	17.27—31
March	17.28—31
April	17.25—29
May	17.24—28
June	17.15—27
July	16.90—24
August	16.32—21
September	15.84—05
October	15.35—05
November	15.05—04
December	14.99—03
January	14.99—01
February	14.93—01

Tone:—Barely steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, Feb. 25 To-day's Price.
February	20.60—35
March	20.65—95
April	20.72—35
May	20.78—38
June	20.85—36
July	20.92—36
August	20.62—36
September	20.32—36
October	20.00—42
November	19.65—41
December	19.65 26
January	19.61—35

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET—CLOSING PRICES.

		New York, Feb. 25. To-day's Prices
Futures at New York.	Mar.	29.15—20
	May	29.51—41
	July	29.02—53
	Oct	26.30—22

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Feb. 25.
M. G. Bengal Good,	11.65
„ „ Fully Good	12.05
„ „ Fine	12.45
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.60
„ „ „ Fully Good	13.10
„ „ „ Fine	13.60
M. G. Broach, Good	14.45
„ „ Fully Good	14.85
„ „ Fine	15.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.55
„ „ Fully Good	11.95
„ „ Fine	12.35

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, Feb. 25.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
Exports Continent	12,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ March	29.15+.60
„ „ „ May	29.51+.61
„ „ „ July	29.02+.53
„ „ „ October	26.30+.22
Spot Cotton at New York	29.45+.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	29.85+.37
Futures „ „ Mar	29.58—.54
„ „ „ May	29.27—.56
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	15 1/2
Silver foreign mined	64 1/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	16.50
Christiania	32.78
Amsterdam	11.53
Switzerland	24.87

The Bombay Mails of the 9th inst. have been delivered here to-day.

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Feb. 26, 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready,	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	40 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	41 0 0	6 14 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 6 0	10 14 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 13 0	13 5 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 8 0	12 15 0
Teelseed, White 85-18	77 0 0	16 8 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-28	73 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed Gujar 60-30	70 0 0	14 0 0
Teelseed, Black	66 0 0	13 8 0
Poppyseed, White	12 12 0	13 6 0
Groundnuts	70 0 0	14 4 0
Mowraseed	10 2 0	10 6 0
Barley	33 0 0	—
Castorseed	73 0 0	14 12 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 15 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat, A/M	6 14 6
Linseed A/M	12 15 9
Groundnut F/M	70 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar, 85-18 F/M	15 8 0
Gujarat castor seed Vishas	71 0 0

LINSEED.

London, Feb. 25.

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags A/M Buyers £ 20
Tone—Firm, but little doing no business has been reported.
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net
„ Months J/A Paid £ 42
„ May/Aug Paid £ 39

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 25.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta
Feb. March Sellers 32/9
July Sellers 27/3
July Sept. Sellers 26/3
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay
July Sept. Sellers 26/7
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi
July Sept. Sellers 26/7

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 26. 5-30 p.m.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman and Company.)

The market has opened the same to-day in spot sugar and with a drop of 2d per cwt. in forward positions on taccount of a decline in the sterling exchange rate. Our Java Agent's telegram received 1-30 p.m. Cable as under: "22.3/8 guilders per picul ex. warehouse market steady but quiet."

We give the following quotations ruling the bazar to-day.
FINE WHITE JAVA READY Rs. 28/6 per cwt.
February sh. 32/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
March sh. 32/4 per cwt F. B. H.
June/July sh. 28 per cwt. F. B. H.
July sh.26/10 per cwt. F. B. H.
July/September sh. 26/4 per cwt. F. B. H.
Continental B. R. B Beet sugar Rs. 28/5 per cwt. January/February sh. 31/11 per cwt. F. B. H.

To-day's offtake for local consumptions is 3300 bags showing a fairly good demand for spot sugar.

Tone of the market continues steady and quiet.

METALS.

	London, Feb 25.
English best Selected Copper	£ 66
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 63 9/16
Copper Braziers	„ 85
Yellow Metal	„ 8
Hard Spelter	21
Corrugated Sheets	18 7/16

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Feb 26. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	64 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Feb. 26 per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		49 0 0
Pat Klai		73 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4 63/8 to 1		63 8 0
German Brass M 1		64 8 0
German Brass 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American Copper 3/4 71 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0
American Copper 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

RUBBER.

London, Feb. 25.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Mar-Apr. 12
Plantation First Latex Crepe March 13 7/8
Tone—Quieter with moderate business.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

	Bombay, Feb. 25. Rs. A. P.
Khadi —	1 2 3
Textile	1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Rachael per lb.	1 10 0
Standard per lb	1 8 6
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 0
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 9 0
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 4202/4203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:—× Quality.—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 6
Longcloth Satin Calendes, 34/40—	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Century (Buzle) per lb.	1 7 6
Zenith (Dimm)	1 7 0
Bombay Cotton	1 6 9
Peshelwan	1 3
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 6 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 6 0
Bombay United per piece	8 4 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No. 5124:—	
Gabrun no 5124	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	12 2 0

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSN. LTD.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Bombay, 26th Feb. 1924.

	1923-24	1922-23	Difference
Receipts for the bi-week from 22nd Feb. to 25th Feb. 1924	80518	92464	—11906
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1923 to 25th Feb. 1924	2094406	1976939	+117476

Shipments for the bi-week from 22nd Feb. to 25th Feb. 1924.

United Kingdom.			
Europe (Continent)	19504	2406	+17098
China Japan & Coast Ports	30491	42721	—12230
Total	49995	45127	+4868

Total Shipments from 1st September 1923 to 25th Feb, 1924.

United King om	97941	71512	+26429
Europe Continent	333510	337321	+16189
China	609 8	172678	—111769
Japan	771403	807415	—3 012
Coast Ports	29195*	15862	+13333
Total	1495967	1404788	+ 91179
Afloat in harbour Europe	28189	11636	+16553
China, Japan and Coast Ports.	43118	53210	—10092

*Including 13068 bales for U. S. of America.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of the week	Date	Sun rises	Sun sets	Moon rises	Moon sets	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER Depth on Gallt	LOW WATER Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER Depth on Gallt
		h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	a. m.	ft. in.	a. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	Feb. 26	6 45	27 9	26	8 22	16 6			
		15 34	28 10			20 33	14 4		
W.	27	3 32	28 9	27	9 8	7 0			
		16 41	26 2			21 26	20 8		
Th.	28	4 30	25 10	28	10 4	17 6			
		18 5	25 11			22 35			
F.	29	5 45	25 1	29	11 17	21 3			
		19 38	26 3			17 7			
	Mar.			Mar.		0 28			
S.	2	8 39	25 5	2	12 39	19 10			
		21 48	27 10			17			
M.	3	9 41	26 1	3	4 1	18 10			
		22 32	28 5			15 54	16 7		

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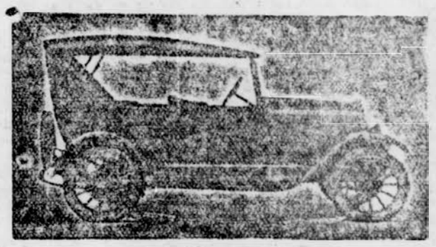

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A. ROSE & Co., Limited PORT BOMBAY

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THE LABOUR CRISIS.

GOVERNOR ON TRADE OUTLOOK.

MILL-OWNERS' INEPTITUDE.

The labour situation in Bombay shows no signs of improving. It was at one time confidently expected that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, with his genial disregard of red-tape, would be able to deal with the situation in the only way that could assure a speedy settlement, namely by getting the mill-owners to pay the workers their bonus for the past year and making the men promptly resume work, leaving all other matters for disposal by an impartial Committee. Unfortunately before he gave an audience to the workers, His Excellency had already been misled into appointing a Committee of a kind which neither the workers nor the public want; because the said Committee with its terms of reference appears all too acceptable to the small clique of mill agents and to the bureaucratic lovers of red tape, who could hardly have found a better means of hoodwinking the public than getting a Committee to work at a chimera. So far as I know, even the most indigent mill-agent is not in the position that his mill did not make a reasonable profit during the past year. It would be interesting to know how many mill agents have to forego their commission. I have reason to believe that in every case, the agents have received their full commission under the terms of agency.

As a deputation of the workers told His Excellency, several of the mills had already set apart moneys towards the payment of the bonus to the men. One of the matters which the present Committee is called upon to consider is whether the men have a claim to the bonus and whether such claim is legally sustainable. This is superfluous, because as the men pointed out to the Governor, the question does not arise at this stage. Year after year, for the last few years, the men have had the bonus, without the mill agents demurring to it, and now it is not with the mill agents alone or with their official protagonists to say that the bonus was paid in the past as a matter of grace. The men too, have a right to speak upon the subject, and they have said quite plainly that they will not go back to work until they get the bonus for the past year. That is not a point on which they are willing to submit to arbitration.

As regards the second point about the profits of the mills, one is amazed by the effrontery of the mill-owners' Association which told the Committee on Monday that it had not got the facts and figures ready! No Committee was needed to ascertain the profits of mills, considering that there are at least two costly Government Departments—the Registrar of Joint-Stock Companies, and the Labour Office—which are expected to know everything about such matters. I wonder what sort of a body the Mill-owners' Association can be, if it does not possess the most elementary data concerning the mills, whose interests it is supposed to represent and safeguard. The present controversy is the making of the Association and it was its duty to base its case on plausible grounds, supported equally by plausible facts. Its inability to produce facts and figures on a question which has been on the tapis for some months past shows its ineptitude, and proves, to some extent, the weakness of its case.

I am sorry that the Governor has allowed himself to be misled by people who so evidently do not know their business. If the men, as is being said, "turned down" the Governor, it is certainly not in disrespect to his personality or official position; and not so flagrant as the deliberate flouting of His Excellency by the handful of mill agents in the first instance, on a comparatively trifling matter.

The workers have been idle now for more than a month, and hitherto they have behaved admirably. The present deadlock has been altogether free from ugly incidents, such as have darkened the pages of Bombay's industrial history in the past. But signs are not wanting that certain undesirable elements, which cannot bear the idea of solidarity of labour, are anxious to exploit the uncertainties of the present situation with a view to discrediting the workers and give the authorities an opportunity—hitherto not available—of dealing severely with the workers and cowing them down into submission. I have made enquiries into various signs and portents, and while I find that the workers as a whole are anxious to keep peace and foil their enemies, some dark mysterious forces, apparently inspired by secret enemies of the workers, are becoming active, and should they get the mastery of the situation, and mislead a section of the workers, whose patience is being sorely tried and who have begun to feel the pinch of hunger keenly, an awful responsibility will rest on the Government for allowing the deadlock to be needlessly prolonged. It is the imperative duty of the Government, at the present moment, to discourage panic-mongers sternly, and exercise a strict control over the forces of law and order, just as much as on the rowdy elements of society which revel in such crisis. I trust that His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, who has shown that he possesses a sense of just proportion will not allow himself to be stampeded into reaction by advisers who, I regret to say, have shown no sign of benefitting from past experience. The need of the hour is courageous statesmanship on the part of the head of the Government, and given it, there is no doubt that a satisfactory solution will be found ere long.

KAMGAR HITWARDHAK SABHA.

There was a meeting of the workers called under the auspices of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha. The meeing place was surrounded by armed and unarmed police long before the proceedings commenced and there could not have been more than two thousand people present at the outside. It seemed as if the organisers of the meeting could not trust themselves except under a police guard. The presence of the police might have been an altogether unconnected affair, but the circumstance that the prominent persons at the meeting tarried outside for some time, somehow suggests that Police protection had been specially secured in advance, with a view, perhaps, to meet emergencies. The meeting passed off quietly in the end, and a resolution was passed in favour of giving evidence before the Committee my old friend, Mr. S.K. Bole was there too, and I believe he and some of his colleagues of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha are going to give evidence before the Committee. Why should they not, when the President of the Strike Settlement Committee even after it had been pulled down from its high pedestal of labour leadership, could do so? Of course, some five men from among those present were also selected, possibly to enhance the value of the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha by making it seem a workers' affair. It might be interesting to know that the Sabha is so popular in the labour world that one rarely hears about it, and the Sabha, of course, loses no opportunity of coming into the lime-light, whatever it may be, the decision of the meeting attended by about two thousand people—the bulk of whom must have been either spectators or non-mill workers—cannot certainly alter the character of the mass of workers' opposition to the Committee and its terms of reference.

THE POSTAL VAGARY.

I was expecting to hear from the Director of Information, about the fate of the two letters addressed to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor, which are reported to have disappeared in the post. I hope the Director will allay the anxiety of the public by telling us whether the letters ever reached their destination, or have gone for good the way of so many other articles.

WORKERS AND THE POLICE.

The Police—and especially the C.I.D.—are, I am told, showing unusual activity these days. Some of the workers' leaders complain of the undue attention for which they have been recently sigled out by the C.I.D. men. I wonder whether the Commissioner of Police is cognisent of this fact and whether he thinks that these useful adjuncts of law and order cannot be more usefully employed in the furtherance of public security. An authoritive explanation, in any case, would be appreciated.

BOMBAY'S COTTON INDUSTRY

A NOTE OF PESSIMISM.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Millowners Association was held on Tuesday in Graham's Building. His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson was present.

Mr. Saklatwala, who presided in the course of his speech said:—

TRADE.

I shall proceed to give a review of the year under report and dwell on some of the subjects which have occupied the attention of this Committee during the past year. Already last year my predecessor from this place had announced that the position for the year 1923 was "one of some considerable concern." Unfortunately for our industry this has proved true. The year commenced with heavy stocks and a diminishing margin of profits. The depression in the cloth market continued and grew serious by end of March and your Committee resolved to obtain monthly figures of stocks from all members with a view to find out to what extent the stocks of cloth and yarn were mounting up. The situation grew from bad to worse during the following three months and proposals to go on short time were received from some members. However in the hope of improvement in the trade, consideration of organized short time was postponed. The stocks began to grow and had it not been for the fact that most mills had accumulated fairly large reserves in the past, it would have been financially impossible to have carried on our business at all. It was apparent that as far as the spinning mills were concerned they could only be worked at a loss whilst weaving concerns were just able to make both ends meet and it was only those few fortunately placed mills that had large stocks of cheap cotton from the previous year that could hope to make some profit. However in the beginning of September hopes were revived of a better business in cloth although it was only at the end of October that there were definite signs of a demand from the consuming centres. This demand although it did not last more than a month came as a welcome relief and considerably eased the financial side of the situation. With this spurt in the market after a continued stagnation of nine months, prices also improved. The industry however could not reap the full benefit from the rise in prices of cloth as simultaneously, owing to reports of the smallness of the American crop, cotton prices began to soar up and as mentioned in the report by the beginning of December there was a jump of 15 cents over July prices with a sympathetic rise in our own cotton. Indeed had it not been for the continued rise in the price of cotton there would have been no chance of higher prices for our goods. Such a state of affair naturally induced some members of your Association to put forward proposals for a cut in wages as relief in any other direction was hardly to be expected. Fortunately for labour the improvement in the trade even at the fag end of the year enabled your Committee to advise not to make any reduction in wages. This decision unfortunately in one or two instances forced some of our members to have to completely close their mills for a short period. It was still felt that any reduction in wages should be brought about only as a last resort. It is not the intention of this Committee to reduce wages to any extent so long as the industry can afford to pay it. The year that has just passed has clearly indicated to us that we are now drawing very close to the pre-war level of profits and perhaps before normality has established itself our industry may pass through a still more critical time during the current year. Indeed, gentlemen, we are now feeling the effects of the aftermath of war. India can scarcely hope to escape the gloom which seems to have enveloped countries with far greater staying power than India. But the main reasons for this continued depression are in my opinion the stringency and uncertainty prevailing in the money market and an inclination on the part of buyers to wait with a view to be able to make a better bargain in the future.

OUR LABOUR.

I shall now turn to our relations with labour. On the whole labour was well satisfied mainly I believe as the cost of living had declined and was 18 per cent below the high level of 1920 and about 6 per cent below the preceding year according to the latest statistics from the Labour Office and neither side had any serious cause of complaint. In the month of July however your Committee was obliged to recommend to members the posting of notices regarding the non-payment of bonus. I think I must here give reasons as to the necessity of putting up this notice at that particular period. Bad trade really commenced about November 1922 and the question of bonus for 1923 was considered in January and again in February of that year. The feeling then was that it would be unfair to the men to issue a notice at that time informing workpeople that no bonus would be paid as any turn in trade during the middle portion of the year might convert a loss or an insignificant profit into a good profit and still enable us to pay the bonus. It was decided to reconsider the question in the middle of the year and it was only the continuance of depression in the cloth market from April to July that ultimately compelled Millowners to put up the notice with regard to the non-payment of the bonus for the year 1923. I do not see how our critics can justifiably take exception to the course adopted. Naturally the notice gave cause for some dissatisfaction to the workers. But the state of the industry left us no choice. At the time there was some talk of a strike brewing but in the end wiser counsels prevailed and trouble seemed to have been averted. However as we all know the storm broke out at the end of January this year, a storm which we all deplore. Although the present strike was not brought about during the year under review it is still impossible to overlook it altogether on this occasion. I must at any rate deal with the broad aspects of the situation. Our local labour leaders have expressed themselves very freely on the matter. From the speeches and interviews given in the press the main contentions seem to be as follows:—

(1) That the bonus being an annual payment a year's notice should have been given if it was to be stopped.

(2) That bonus being only deferred wages the Millowners have no right to stop such wages.

(3) That it was a mistake on the part of the owners to have started paying bonus at all.

As regards the first point I have already explained to you that it was in the interest of the men themselves that no action was taken in January 1923. The next contention will I think not be accepted even by those not connected with the industry. It is absurd to put such an interpretation on the word bonus. Besides as already pointed out by us, in the year 1920 after the general strike the men were taken in on definite conditions, one of them being that bonus would be paid when profits allowed and as a matter of goodwill but that no guarantee could be given about its continuance from year to year. During this strike the men had made 15 definite demands and an answer was categorically given to each demand. Notices in very large print both in English and Marathi were put up in prominent places at all mills. Five thousand copies of the notice were distributed among members and non-members and it is idle to contend that such notices could have passed unobserved. The third point has been emphasised by Mr. Joshi who forgets that it was labour leaders themselves who had urged the payment of a bonus when profits were obviously large. We have also got to consider whether the profits from the industry as a whole during 1923 have been large enough to allow of the payment of the bonus amounting to about Rs. 60 lakhs. Just as Capital does not dream of realizing profits on the past scale so Labour must realize that it will have to give up something. It is up to those who presume to lead labour to put the position fairly and correctly before the workmen instead of filling them with false hopes. We have done and I assure you Sir we shall continue to do all we can to help labour to maintain its position in spite of extreme difficulties. In spite of the fact that a few mills have been actually working at a loss we have made no reduction in wages yet, although the Millowners in Ahmedabad succeeded in doing so.

Before I finish this subject I think it is my duty to bring to your notice a very important point in connection with our strike mentioned by the "Times of India." In its issue dated 31st January the editor drew our attention to the fact that the health of the city would be endangered because the mill operatives were debarred from the use of sanitary conveniences at the mills during the period of strike. This is certainly an alarming state of affairs. I am not disposed to quarrel with the view put forward that the Mill-owners should open their mills through this consideration, irrespective of the merits of their own case, but I do wish to point out that such a state of affairs should not be permitter to exist. It is certainly wrong that these men who are also tax-payers should be left to the mercy of the owners in this direction. Labour strikes are by no means peculiar to Bombay. Indeed we get fewer strikes than many industrial centres. A situation might arise when through no choice either of the Millowners or of the men the mills might have to close down for a length of time. It is not only within the range of possibility, but is highly probable that in the near future owing to world shortage of raw materials our mills may have to shut down. In such an event there could be no question of blaming one side or the other. It is, therefore, imperatively necessary that proper sanntary arrangements should be provided at the dwelling houses of our workmen. Unless the "Times" has greatly exaggerated the matter—and I have no reason to believe it has done so—present arrangements are extremely inadequate. The authorities responsible for the health of the city had this matter brought home to them vividly in 1919. After a lapse of over 4 years conditions do not seem to have improved appreciably. Government, I am aware, are providing sanitary chawls for our working population and I hope the Municipality will not fail in its duty. Only recently we were informed that the Municipality had made special efforts and had no doubt successfully coped with the situation but still measures of a more permanent character are called for. The strike will have produced some good result if it serves to bring about better sanitary provisions for the working class dwellings in the near future.

This Committee has every desire not only to take up a fair but a sympathetic attitude towards Labour. We fully realize our responsibility in this connection, but I cannot help mentioning that oftener than not enormous difficulties are placed in our way by an unreasonable attitude taken up by some labour leaders who seem always to maintain that owners are always in the wrong and the men invariably right. I would also like to make it clear once for all that we do not object to outside intervention on behalf of labour. We are aware how very ignorant our workpeople are and it is necessary that some people should work on their behalf but we demand that those who presume to lead labour should not be unfair to us. Indeed we would welcome a labour organization properly led. During the present strike it was apparent that there was a diversity amongst labour leaders themselves, some asking the men to keep firm, others advising them to resume work. If the mill operatives of Bombay were organized in a properly constituted Union and had their accredited representatives who could speak with authority for the members of the Union who in their turn would loyally carry out any arrangements made between Mill-owners and their representatives, the possibility of strikes could be diminished to some extent and when a strike did occur, the position of both employers and employees would be understood more quickly than now.

It is also claimed that labour has not received sufficient advantages from the high profits made by our mills in the past. A mere comparison between increases of profits and advances in wages so often put before the public cannot convey an adequate idea of the extent to which Labour has benefitted. It must not be forgotten that our men are now working or at any rate are supposed to work for 10 hours compared to 12 hours in the past and are producing less than before. We have also provided for amenities, such as medical aid, cheap housing accommodation wherever possible and opening of grain shops which did not exist before. It is the complaint of middle class people that our workers can afford to pay for woodstuffs more than they can and consequently prevent a fall in prices of foodstuffs. Whatever it be we have certainly endeavoured to improve the condition of our workpeople. I might also refer to various welfare schemes undertaken by some millowners at least, and I can assure you gentlemen from my personal experience at our own mills that such schemes have not been undertaken in any grudging manner. The amount spent by a few owners alone during recent years runs not into thousands but lakhs of rupees. It might be contened that it is our duty to take up this work but let the public judge whether there can be any better instance of that broad-minded sympathy which some owners at any rate have towards their workers than the fact that this large amount was practically placed at the disposal of Mr. Joshi, a labour leader himself, to spend at his discretion for the benefit and welfare of the workers concerned. The Members of the Social Service League, I must say, have rendered us great assistance in carrying out welfare work at the mills. Our greatest obstacle is of course the total illiteracy of our men and it is difficult to do more for our workers till the spread of education amongst our masses. May I then from this place make an earnest appeal to our labour leaders to give a moment's thought to our difficulties also which are no less than theirs and to our responsibilities in all directions which are far greater than theirs?

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson said.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.

I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity of being present at the annual general meeting of the Millowners Association, and I thank you most sincerely for your most cordial welcome and for the good wishes which you have so kindly expressed to me when moving the adoption of the annual report.

I welcome the opportunity of being here, for perhaps you may remember that, in the course of the first speech I made on my arrival in Bombay when thanking the Municipality for their cordial offer of co-operation, I assured them, as I assure you now, that I am keenly convinced of the importance to any administration of maintaining the closest and most friendly relations with all the commercial interests of Bombay.

Your Association represents the premier industry of this presidency, the importance of which can best perhaps be realised by the fact that your paid-up capital of the Cotton Mills in the City and Island alone amounts to 20 Crores, while the workers' wages bill for last year is estimated to have mounted to Rs. 7,61,00,000. Your industry naturally brings a great access of wealth to Bombay and its importance to India can be best gauged from the fact that the production of Indian mills is almost entirely consumed in India, for the whole of the exports abroad to the various countries only amounted to 10 per cent of the total production in 1923.

I have listened with the greatest interest, Sir, to your speech, and I must say that my feelings have been tinged with some regret

(Continued on page 8.)

TO-DAY'S RACES.

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

THE CHEVELEY HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

BOSCOMBE	1
PICCOLO	2
MISS EVANS	3

THE CARNARVON PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

THE COUNT	1
TROILUS	2
CRAB APPLE	3

THE FERMOY PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

NURSE BOBS	1
FOOTPEDAL	2
BOUILLOTTE	3

THE FALMOUTH HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

JOVIAL	1
ALLENSMORE II	2
GREEN BITTER	3

THE MUMBRA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

CHIEFTAIN	1
SIR JAMAL	2
BISMARK	3

THE HIGHCLERE PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs, 41 yards.

WHITE FANG	1
GOLDEN FANCY	2
DAPHNIS	3

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

SOME SURPRISE	1
FAITHFUL	2
WILLIAM TELL	3

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

MAYIAH	1
REX	2
NICHOLAS	3

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

OFFICER	1
KANDINAVA	2
MILLION	3

THE ALTCAR PLATE. Division III.—Distance 1 mile.

KHATAF	1
SURETY	2
SAGAB	3

DAVIS CUP.

LONDON, February 25.

New York.—Spain and Rumania have challenged for the Davis Cup.—Reuter.

DISPUTE ON MOSUL.

IRAK'S REPRESENTATIVE.

The Irak Cabinet has decided that Nuri Pasha, Minister of Defence, should represent Irak in the Conference to be held for settling the Mosul dispute.—"Al-Balagh" Beirut.

TURKISH REFUSAL.

The news has reached us that the Turkish Government has refused to accept Irak's representative in the Conference on the question of Mosul.—("Al-Balagh" Beirut).

IRAK AND LABOUR GOVERNMENT.

A section of the leading Irakis is of the opinion that a message should be sent to the Labour Government of England stating the National demands of the people of Irak and expressing a hpe that the Labour Government will adopt a policy quite opposite to the Imperialistic exploiting policy of the presiding Government.—("Al-Balagh" Beirut).

RED CRESCENT DELEGATION

KHILAFAT COMMITTEE'S OFFER

The Khilafat Working Committee held at Delhi has passed the following resolution:

The Working Committee resolve to offer the Red Crescent Delegation, now in India, all assets handed over by Seth Chotani to the Central Khilafat Committee in lieu of the Angora and Smyrna funds amount as the Delegation are of opinion that machinery, hardware and timber stock will be very useful in Turkey at the present moment; further that if the Delegation accept the offer the Working Committee appoints and authorises Seth Omar Sobani to hand over the charge to the Delegation. The Central Khilafat Committee will bear transport and other charges upto Smyrna or any other port in Turkey.

The Red Crescent Delegation have accepted the offer and arrangements are in progress to despatch the machinery and stock to Turkey.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST THE SHAH

CLAMOUR FOR REPUBLIC

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Tehran.—With the exception of the openly demand his dethronement and clapaign of propaganda against the Shah and openly demand his dethronement and clamour for a republic. The Mullahs also seem to favour a republican government. Probably the question will be brought up in the Mejiss.—Reuter.

RACE TIPS AT TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

FRIDAY, Feb. 29.

S S "Caledonia" with the English mails due to arrive at 8 a.m.

BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be held in the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home to-day (Wednesday) at 6-30 p.m.

NEXT ENGLISH MAIL STEAMER.

Owing to insufficient water at Ballard Pier the Mail steamer will leave there at 11-30 a.m. on the 1st proxime and will anchor in stream whence she will sail at 1 p.m. the same day.

SYDENHAM COLLEGE CO-OPERATIVE STORES LTD.

The annual general meeting of the Sydenham College Co-operative Stores Limited will be held on Wednesday the 27th instant at 2-15 p.m. Professor Kaji will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the members of the Council of the Association will be held in the rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Under the auspices of the Club Mr. S. A. Dange will lecture on "The cornering of Bombay Papers by Capital," to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. at the R. I. Trust Hostel Hall near Opera House Tram Terminus. Sheth R. B. Lotwala will preside.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Dr. R. V. Khedkar, M.D., will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Wednesday) evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "Psychology of Yoga from medical view. The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

BRAHMAN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha a public lecture will be delivered to-day (Wednesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) by Mr. S. S. Dev M.L.C. of Dhulia at the Sri Ram Hall of the Gadharva Mahavidyalaya, Sandhurst Road, when Mr. R. G. Somaiya, M.L.C. of Satara will preside. All are cordially invited to attend.

WHAT DOES SOCIAL SCIENCE STAND FOR

Prof. S. N. Pherwani will deliver his second lecture on "What does Social Science Stand for?" to-day (Wednesday) at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, second floor, next to Elphinstone College, Esplanade Road.

THE AFRICAN FREIGHT CONTRACT.

A meeting of the African shippers will be held to-day (Wednesday) at the office of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, 111, Esplanade Road, Fort, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the terms of the new contract with the B.I.S.N. Company. All the shippers are requested to attend.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) the 27th at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress office.

The urgent adjourned meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) the 27th at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort.

ENLISTMENT OF CONGRESS MEMBERS.

To enable intending Congress Members to register themselves without any delay and inconvenience the addresses of the various District Congress Committees are given below:—

A Ward District Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort. B ward D.C.C. C/o Union Society, Mandvi, Bombay 3. C ward D.C.C. Morarji Gokuldas Market, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2. D. ward D.C.C. 8, Kandewadi, Girgaum, Bombay 4. E. ward D.C.C. c/o Foster and Sons, 2, Ripon Road, Near Parsi Statue, Byculla. F ward D.C.C. Ghuswalla Building, near Poywadi, Parel. G. ward D. C. C. Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

PLEDGED VOLUNTEERS AND SAHAYAKS.

All the Pledged Volunteers and Sahayaks are requested to get in touch with their respective District Congress Committees, with a view to assist in their own carrying out the Constructive Programme laid down by the Working Committee for the Gandhi month.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday night, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. The seats in the hall were again arranged, as an experimental measure and the new arrangement is much the best, so far as the Press is concerned.

A great deal of business was transacted last night, in spite of hot discussion on certain questions. Many of the matters dealt with were of great interest to the public and the discussion was not only vehement but very interesting. The Schools Committee came in for its usual share of criticism not only at the hands of the members sitting to the right of the President, but also the Nationalists themselves. The question of providing a burning ground for the Depressed Classes was discussed vigorously; in the end the question was referred to the Burning and Burial Grounds Committee for report. A full report of the meeting will appear in our next issue.

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NOTICE.

All Mofussil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account* or *Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1924.

JAITO.

According to an Associated Press message the latest report from Jaito says that everything is quiet there. As against this reassuring news comes the report of active arrangements at Amritsar to send out a fresh Jatha of Akalis to Jaito. Of course, if the Akalis take this step, they will merely be carrying out their prearranged programme, which is to continue to send out Jathas one after the other, till the object in view, the establishment of the right of the Sikhs to perform their worship unhindered in their own Gurdwara at Jaito, is attained. The Akalis followed a similar course of action at Gurukabagh. But now Mahatma Gandhi has advised them to call a halt, not implying the surrender of their aim, but for the purpose of introspection and self-purification—"the necessary cleansing process," to use Mahatmaji's own words. As Mahatma Gandhi says, the necessity for caution is particularly great in the case of the Akalis, who, though pledged to non-violence in the present strugle, have not forsworn their faith in the recourse to arms. He asks them calmly to reflect whether they have been strictly non-violent in thought and deed during the past two years and to purge themselves of every angry thought, before undertaking march again to Jaito. Mahatmaji does not for one moment suggest that the Akalis as a body have been guilty of violence in the immediate past. The whole world knows, the Akalis have set an example of quiet heroism worthy of the great traditions of Sikh martyrdom. But with a view to purify themselves and strengthen their resolve to die, if need be, for their righteous cause, Mahatma Gandhi counsels the Akalis to be more rigorous in their self-discipline. It is doubtful whether the Akalis will accept the advice of the Mahatma in their present temper. They may be disposed to think that he is needlessly alarmed about the prospect of their proving false to their pledge of non-violence, that he has not been sufficiently posted in the history of the Gurukabagh struggle and so on. But even should there be no room for anxiety on this score, the Akalis would not lose anything by calling a temporary halt and undertaking "the cleansing process" recommended by the saint and seer. An angry person, though he may have every cause for anger, is sometimes advised to count ten before he speaks. Similarly the Akalis are only asked to reflect once again whether what they seek is truly righteous and the way in which they are seeking it is also strictly righteous. The Akali leaders would do well to give themselves a thinking-space, to take counsel with themselves and with the non-Sikh leaders of the country, as advised by the Mahatma. In such a struggle as that which they are carrying on, a few days' or weeks' halt will not harm them; it may indeed conduce to future strength. The country is now eagerly awaiting information which will throw more light upon the nature and extent of the tragedy

THE CONGRESS VENUE.

After two days' deliberations the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has decided that the next session of the Indian National Congress should be held in Belgaum. There were four other towns, Dharwar, Bijapur, Hubli and Mangalore, which were equally anxious to invite the Congress, but the majority of the members of the Committee would appear to have been prevailed upon at last by Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande to leave to Belgaum, his own city, both the honour and the tremendous responsibility of inviting the Congress. In the annals of the Congrees, the Karnatak has had as yet no opportunity of inviting a session. The next Congress session is bound to be a momentous one, since it will be the first that will be held in what may appropriately be described as the Gandhi Era. It is up to the people of India to make this year's Congress the first parliament of their Swaraj—if they have the sufficient will to achieve Swaraj by their own efforts by that time. They have in their midst a guide who is sure to take them to their goal, if they only follow him with implicit faith in the righteousness of their cause and the certainty of their ultimate success. It is only because Indians have strayed away from the path which the Mahatma had marked out for them with care and precision, that they are still far from their goal. Fortunately for them, their guide has again been restored to them and if they do not achieve Swaraj, nobody will be to blame but themselves. We are glad to find that simultaneously with the fixing of the venue of the next Congress session, the various districts of the Karnatak have resolved on a vigorous pursuit of the Constructive Programme. That is the real work of the Congress, and not the mere three or four days' *tamasha* during the last week of the year. It is natural that there should be keen disappointment in some parts of the Karnatak outside the Belgaum District at the failure of their efforts to secure the Congress session for their districts, but if they turn their disappointment into a healthy rivalry with Belgaum in respect of the constructive work of the Congress, they will have no cause to regret the decision of the Provincial Committee. Under the guidance of the strong committee that has been established, we hope to witness in the Karnatak in the immediate future an outburst of enthusiasm for the Constructive Work rivalling that of Andhra last year. The Karnatak has, it is true, made progress with regard to Khaddar, but it is nothing compared to what Andhra has achieved. Besides Khaddar the Karnatak has got its Brahmin-Non-Brahmin and Brahmin-Lingayat problems to solve satisfactorily, while the question of the "Untouchables" also demands attention. These problems ought to be tackled successfully by the Congress leaders in the Karnatak during the current year, so that when the Congress meets in Belgaum in December next, the province may show a record of real constructive national work of which the whole nation may be proud, and which may gladden the heart of Mahatma Gandhi, than whom there is no greater admirer of the Karnatak.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF INDIA.

The economic conditions prevailing in this country as revealed by the latest Census Report give food for a great deal of serious thinking. Is the country being enriched by generations of settled rule and undisturbed peace within the frontiers? The subjoined table of occupational distribution of population in India at the last census reveals, if anything, an increasing dependence upon that least notable of occupations—agriculture and allied lines:—

Occupational sub-class	Number per 10,000 of total population supported.	Percentage of increase or decrease
Pasture, Agriculture and Hunting	7,298	plus 1.8
Mines & Mineral	17	plus 2.3
Industry	1,049	minus 6.0
Transport	137	minus 13.8
Trade	573	plus 2.0
Public Force	68	minus 9.0
Public Administration	84	minus 0.1
Professions & Arts	159	minus 7.1
Independent Inc.	15	minus 11.1
Domestic Service	144	minus 0.6
Unclassified	351	plus 20.1
Unproductive	104	minus 5.7

The really productive occupations show a lamentable decline, and the decline is the more noteworthy in-as-much-as the dependents supported by those engaged in productive occupations of industry are relatively much greater in number than in the unproductive or overburdened occupations. The economic position of India is truly evidenced, not only by such figures as that only 15 out of every 10,000 of our population can claim an independent source of livelihood, the remaining 9,985 having to toil for their livelihood day in day out, but also by such other features of the returns as that only ten per cent. of the population is supported by industry, as against 80 per cent. in round terms in countries like the United Kingdom. The supernumeraries in India are also excessive in proportion both to the absolute number of the population and also to their relative wealth. We support 6 out of every 100 people by domestic service, or unclassified or unproductive occupations of beggars, thieves or prostitutes. If, in addition, we consider the section of the population supported by trade, the liberal or learned professions, and public administration, as really parasitic and not productive, the burden on our really productive population, with its very slender resources at best, is very considerably increased. The Census Commissioner has, as we pointed out on a previous occasion, omitted to enrich his report in directions in which he well might have done so; but the omission by Mr. Marten does not the less point to the necessity of distiinguishing, in publications like these, between what in other countries they style occupations primarily productive, and secondary occpations.

Leaving out industry, which supports at most ten per cent. of our population, nine-tenths of our population is directly or indirectly still dependent upon agriculture or exploitation of natural resources. But what are the conditions of agricultural productivity in India? Mr. Marten's report is strangely disappointing in this connection, the most interesting to the Indian in every class. He has here and there isolated and unconnected quotations from provincial census reports of Bengal or Bombay or the Punjab or some other publications of a similar nature; but he has not considered it necessary to incorporate in his general review of demography in India any remarks about their sources of livelihood, and the means of increasing or improving the same. The agricultural holding is lamentably small. If we take the figures of workers and the acreage of land under cultivation by these workers, we find according to para 211 of the Report. 2.5 acres per cultivator in the United Provinces and rising up to 12.15 acres per cultivator in the Bombay Presidency. But these figures by themselves are deceptive. Worked out on the published agricultural statistics, Mr. Thompson in Bengal finds the size of the agricultural holding to be about 2.215 acres, whereas according to the para above named it would be about 3.12. The Bombay figures also seem to be at variance with the figures given in the annual Land Revenue Report. In any case the average size of the cultivarot's holding is too small in India to be of any profit to him. The Census Superintendent of Bengal, says:

> "It is largely the land system of the country that is responsible "or the present conditions. In other countries where the holdings are comparatively large, and the farmer can only manage with his own hands a fraction of what work there is to be done, he employs hired labourers and engages as many as are required to do the work, and no more. In Bengal the holdings have been so minutely subdivided that there is not enough work for the cultivators, but on the other hand there is no other work to which they can turn their hand."

But the case of Bengal is the case of the rest of India. In fact, in Bengal and other provinces where the land revenue has been permanently settled, and where the rights of the smallest tenants have been safeguarded by a series of legislation, the problem is by no means so acute as in those other provinces where the inherent evil of *parcellement* of agricultural land is intensified by the recurring revisions of revenue settlement, at each of which the insatiate demands of a wasteful administratio demand further increase of the land tax. The problem of the first importance to the economic life of the entire Indian continent is, therefore, to secure a radical revision of the spirit under which the land revenue has been settled in the different provinces, to safe-guard against the recurrence of the infinite fragmentation of agricultural-land, and to devise means by which the existing subdivisions may be assimilated so as to be more profitably cultivated. The average, profitable, economic holding must, of course, vary from province to province; and tests like the one laid down at the time of the first Bombay settlement, viz., that amount of land which can be ploughed by a pair of bullocks effectively, may have their own utility. It is only after we have redistributed the land on these principles, and freed it of the burden of debt it carries now,—on which, by the way, the Census Report has not a word to say,—that we can set about the problem of alternative employment for the landless or dispossessed labourers or agriculturists. The solution will, of course, go side by side in point of time, but the greater urgency of the agrarian problem in every province of India could not be emphasised in any other way.

The outlet for the surplus population incapable of meeting with a profitable employment in industry is limited. The newer industries worked with complicated machinery may have a great future; but they are still forming in this country. In olden days, when the movement of population was not restricted by the legislation now becoming so popular in some of the British Colonies and Dominions, emigration did afford some kind of a relief. The total emigration from India is returned at 1,662,000, (p. 98),—a wholly insignificant figure in proportion to the vast population of India, and largely balanced by the immigrants into India which number over 600,000. But the Indian is temperamentally stay-at-home, though his chances are by no means rosy even if he were otherwise. Accordingly it becomes doubly important to develop as rapidly as possible by every means we can command the industries of India. The tenth of the population now alleged to be supported by industrial occupations must be multiplied till at least a half of the total finds its livelihood in some form of working up the products and resources of the land. The population supported by trade must always remain a parasitical class which every society shall have to support so long as its very basis is not reconstructed. But the trading class will not press unjustly upon the soil as it does now if the industries and manufactures are developed to keep pace with the increase in population. Emigration on a large scale being a solution out of question for India, we must concentrate attention to the development of our inherent resources,—and they are by no means pitiful—to find a decent human standard of living for our people.

Notes of the Day.

Hospital Accommodation.

Since the arrival of Sir Leslie Wilson in Bombay new interest is being taken in the question of medical relief in the city. As was evident from the report submitted by the Municipal Commissioner, Bombay is the most backward city in India in point of hospital accommodation. Even with the new King Edward Hospital, which will get to work perhaps in a few months, the city will not have enough accommodation for its sick. The Corporation has now decided to give a subvention of Rs. 600 monthly to the *People's Free Hospital*, for maintaining six additional beds. The Commissioner has also promised to bring forward proposals for increasing the number of beds in the J. J. and G. T. Hospitals by 60 and 30 respectively. The Government have appointed a Committee to go into the whole question, and we have no doubt but that a satisfactory decision will be arrived at, with the cooperation of the Corporation. But what we want to see is more hospitals of the type of the People's Free Hospital which is very efficiently maintained by eminent Indian doctors, and more support of hospitals by Bombay's wealthy men.

Unemployment.

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:

The Upper Chamber of the Central (Indian) Legislature threw out a motion introduced by a kindly "Elder" politician in the interests of the "unemployed" in India. Nobody need be surprised at the throwing out, everybody may be surprised at the introduction of such a motion within the precincts of the "Correction House." The surprise of the day was supplied by the Hon. Mr. Sethna, the Bombay member who came out with the asseveration that there was no unemployment in Bombay and that the mill-operatives who struck work cannot be called unemployed. Granting the truth of the latter statement, everybody knows that there is unemployment among the English-knowing Indians on a very wide scale and every month is adding to the list of educated unemployed. When I say everybody apparently I mean everybody who belongs to the class that depends on "service." Mr. Sethna represents those who pay an income-tax on the assessed income of Rs. thirty thousand per annum or pay Rs. two thousand by way of revenue per year. Among his electorate the Hon. Member may not and cannot find unemployment. What does he, however, know of those many thousands—clerks, shop-assistants, accountants and stenographers—who have to work for another, for the boss, eight to nine hours a day? To those thousands the present period is one of extreme insecurity. From among these thousands, a large proportion is finding it a keen struggle first to secure employment and then to keep it. Clerks, who would have in 1921 and 1922 refused to attend the office one minute before 10-30 or 11 a.m. and to leave it one minute after 5-30 or 6 p.m., have to submit to the orders of the boss in 1924 to attend one hour in advance or sit up one hour later than the appointed hour merely because *unemployment* is writ large on the wall in front of them. What can Mr. Sethna know of the tribulations and privations of this most dependent class? What is his title to speak one way or the other in respect of their position at any time? Apparently the Gilded Chamber does not care who can know and who is entitled to speak.

Mr. Sethna's Stand for Indian Artists.

In striking contrast with his views on unemployment Mr. Sethna's views on Indian Art are both enlightened and enlightening. We publish elsewhere the text of his reply in the Council of State to Mr. Ley's amendment to his (Mr. Sethna's) resolution with regard to the mural decoration of New Delhi. It is a spirited and thoroughly well-informed defence of the claim of the Bombay School of Art to recognition by the Government of India as the only Art School in India, and probably in the world, having the talent and experience necessary for this work, and as more competent, being an Indian School, than any foreign artists suitably to decorate the public buildings of the future capital of India. Mr. Sethna's claim that Indian artists should have in all respects the same advantages in India which English, French and Italian artists enjoy in their own country, even to the institution of a central school at Delhi analogous to the central European school at Rome, will rouse enthusiasm in the breast of every Indian artist; and his shrewd hits at the architects, who are in fact the autocrats of New Delhi, will warm to him the heart of everyone who is opposed to arrogant monopoly, which seems to us especially obnoxious in the sphere of art. Mr. Sethna is here on firm ground. The Bombay School of Art is every day producing work which fully justifies the claims which he has made for it; and he need not fear an opposition which is certain to collapse before the strong wind of publicity. We hope that Mr. Sethna will continue his campaign on behalf of Indian art and artists which does much honour to his taste and patriotism; and that someone will be found in the Assembly also to raise the question of New Delhi both in block and detail.

At Last.

The Tramway Company's efforts, with the help of its shareholders in the Corporation, to get an increased revenue at the expense of the general public, were signally defeated at the last meeting of the Corporation. For the last two or three years there has been a constant agitation on the part of some shareholders to get the sanction of the Corporation for the introduction of increased fares on the tramway system in the city, and it almost seemed as if these manoeuvres were going to succeed. In the old Corporation where the partisans of the Company were in a very large majority, they nearly gained their point, but Mr. K. F. Nariman, at great personal sacrifice, moved the High Court and put an end to their efforts. When the new Corporation was elected and the question came before it for discussion it at once rejected the proposal, but referred to a Committee the demand of the Company for an increase in the rates for the supply of electrical energy. At best this was a compromise. The Committee reported that the Company should not be given any increase so long as the dividend was maintained at the figure of eight per cent.; but if it fell below it the Corporation would revise the rates. At the last meeting the Corporation merely recorded the report, thus refusing to commit itself to any revision in the future. We are glad that the whole question is thus set at rest.

"Friends" of the Ryot.

The reactionaries in the central legislative bodies have formed themselves into a party, which they are pleased to call the Agricultural Party, with Sir Umar Hayat Khan as their leader. This gentleman has made himself notorious for some years past as one of the chief supports of the bureaucracy in the Punjab, and he has been amply rewarded for his labours. Already we have so many parties in the country that one more will not do any harm to the interests of the agriculturists. But we should like to know the credentials of these landowners to speak on behalf of the Indian ryot. What have they done for the masses, or for agriculture, except support the Government on every occasion? On the contrary, they have opposed every measure for lightening the burdens on the shoulders of the peasantry. Sir Umar Hayat Khan, in particular, has always stoutly resisted the reduction of the huge military budget of India, which is eating up the major portion of the country's revenues, yet Sir Umar poses as a great friend of the ryot! Sir Umar and his landowning friends would do well to stick to the role of landlord only and leave off posing as the champions of the peasantry.

THE INDIAN PROBLEM

LABOUR GOVERNMENT'S OPPORTUNITY.

QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Reviewing the situation preparatory to to-night's statement in the House of Lords, the "Daily Herald" says that such an opportunity of solving the Indian problem has not existed for years past. It regrets Sir Malcolm Hailey's speech at Delhi and his "handling in the old high-fisted manner" of the Akali trouble. The paper says that Sir M. Hailey's offer is naturally regarded by India as an insult rather than a concession. Pt. Nehru, Mr. Das and Mr. Gandhi are prepared to cooperate with the Labour Party and are waiting for a word from London. The "Herald" hopes that Lord Olivier's speech will remove their doubts.—Reuter.

REVISION OF CONSTITUTION.

QUESTION UNDER CONSIDERATION.

LONDON, February 25.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Baker asked whether the Under-Secretary of State for India would consider the desirability of appointing a commission to examine the working of the Montford Reforms with a view to seeing what greater powers and extensions of franchise were immediately possible.

Mr. Richards replied that the question was receiving very serious consideration and he would reply to the question if it were repeated later.

Sir Henry Craik asked whether the house should understand that Government would reverse the policy of the Act of 1919 by speeding up the time for revision of the constitution.

Mr. Richards said that that was not the inference to be drawn from his reply which was that the Government was seriously considering the whole position in India.

Earl Winterton asked if an opportunity would be given to the House to discuss the question of the appointment of a Royal Commission in the event of the Government deciding thereon, before an announcement was made.

Mr. Richards replied that he would convey the suggestion to Lord Olivier.

Mr. Howard Bury asked whether Mr. Richards was aware that the electorate at present represented only two per cent. of the wishes of the people of India.

Mr. Richards replied.—"Yes. That is one of the great difficulties."—Reuter.

"NOT A STATEMENT."

ONLY A REPLY TO A QUESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Wardlaw Milne and Mr. Hope Simpson who asked whether a statement on India would be made in the House of Commons concurrently with Lord Olivier's statement in the House of Lords, Mr. MacDonald said that Lord Olivier was not making a special statement. He was only replying to a question but if there was a general desire for discussion of Indian affairs in the House of Commons arrangements could be made for consideration of the India Office vote in the commttee of supply, if representations were made through the usual channels. He added that the Government were constantly devoting attention to the situation in India.

Mr. Hope Simpson asked if the Premier would inform the House before India Office issued any orders to India.

Mr. MacDonald said that it would be impossible for him to give that pledge because the Government were daily communicating with the Government of India.

Mr. Hope Simpson asked whether Mr. MacDonald agreed that if question of reexamination of the Act of 1919 arose this was a matter which should not be settled before its being discussed in the House.

Mr. MacDonald replied:—Certainly. No such large departure of the policy can be contemplated without first informing Commons.—Reuter.

CEYLON IN PARLIAMENT.

QUESTION OF APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR.

LONDON, February 25.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Linfield, Mr. Thomas said that he had received no request for the withdrawal of the order in the Council of the 26th October, 1896 which was put into operation in Ceylon in wartime but he proposed to ask the Governor whether he was of the opinion that its enforcement was still justified.

Mr. Snell drew attention to the resolution of the Ceylon National Congress in favour of the appointment as Governor, of a person experienced in the British public life and suggested that the Secretary for the Colonies should consider the advisability of not limiting this appointment to the ranks of the Colonial Civil Service.

Mr. Thomas replied that the appointment was not limited to the Colonial Civil Service but he could not at present state how it was likely to be filled in the future.

Further replying to Mr. Linfield Mr. Thomas said that the proposals for the alteration of the constitution of the Executive Council were being discussed with the Governor of Ceylon for some time and he hoped that the Governor would be in a position to make an announcement on the subject when elections to the new Legislative Council were held.—Reuter.

BRITAIN, TRUSTEE OF AFRICA?

MR. THOMAS DEFINES POLICY.

DIE-HARDS' APPROVAL.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

In the House of Commons, Mr. J. H. Thomas, replying regarding the Colonial Office supplementary estimate relating to Kenya and Uganda, declared that Government's first obligation to Kenya, and the policy which they intended to pursue, was a trust to natives. That carried with it something more than an obligation to talk about the franchise or immigration questions, namely, an assurance that the Native would be fairly treated, protected and especially educated. We should endeavour to make him a peasant. Continuing, Mr. Thomas drew the conclusion that the routes chosen for the proposed railways in Kenya and Uganda were very favourable for the development of cotton growing.

Major Ormsby Gore welcomed Mr. Thomas' determination to pursue an African policy. He would have a great deal of outside pressure and attempt to force an Indianising policy on him and he was glad that Mr. Thomas had nailed the colours to the mast. The one thing that Kenya wanted was less talk and news about Indians, more about cotton and maize grown by the African peasants, and development of East Africa on West African lines.—Reuter.

INDIANS IN S. AFRICA.

GOVT. OF INDIA'S REPRESENTATION.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Meyler, Mr. Richards stated that the Government of India had made representations to the Government of the Union of South Africa with regard to the segregation of Indians and might wish to address further representations to that Government with regard to the actual provisions of the Class Areas Bill.—Reuter.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES

CONSULAR GUARDS IN PERSIA.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day during the debate on the Supplementary Estimates for Diplomatic and Consular Services including a refund to the Indian revenues in respect of expenditure on the Indian troops employed as consular guards in Persia which is shared equally by the British and the Indian Governments, several members criticised the latter item as wasteful or extravagant.

Col. Williams (Labour) favoured retention of the guards on the Gulf but entire withdrawal of the guards stationed inland. Other members opposed any withdrawal and urged the maintenance of the agreement with the Indian Government on the subject.

Mr. Ponsonby, replying, termed the present method of sharing with the Indian Government, consular expenditure in Persia, as wasteful and inconvenient and said that the Treasury, the Foreign Office and the India Office would confer with a view to adopting a better practicable scheme which would involve a saving.

They thought that it would be better that each Government should be responsible for and pay its particular set of consuls out of its own revenue. A considerable saving could thus be accomplished. There was no question of abolition of consular guards. They sometimes were necessary for the sake of safety and there was no doubt that their presence added a certain prestige to the European official but it was hoped to adopt a different method whereby consular officers and their guards might be appointed in a better way. He thought that the suggestion that the British word was no longer looked up to in the East was going too far but perhaps with the advent of the present Government the British word would rise in the of esteem foreign countries. (Opposition laughter). The vote was agreed to.

LABOUR CABINET AND PALESTINE.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the Commons Mr. Thomas said that the Government had decided, after careful consideration, to adhere to the policy of giving effect to Lord Balfour's declaration with regard to Palestine, it being clearly understood that nothing should be done to prejudice the civil and religious rights of other communities in Palestine.—Reuter.

VERSAILLES TREATY AND CABINET.

OXFORD, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day the Premier was questioned regarding the speech made by Mr. Henderson, Home Secretary, at Burnley, in which Mr. Henderson is reported as having spoken about the need of the revision of the Treaty of Versailles. The Premier declared that no such statement had been passed by the Cabinet. The only statement and action for which the Government was responsible were his own declaration of the policy made in the House of Commons and action which he himself had taken. The Premier added that no decision had been reached by the Cabinet except in accordance with his statement. No change in the Government's attitude had taken place.—(B. O. W.)

THE STRAITS CONVENTION.

QUESTION OF DOMINIONS' ATTITUDE

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Sir Edward Grigg who asked whether the Imperial Conference discussed obligations contained in the Straits Convention, and what attitude of the Dominions was towards absolute assurance given under the Convention to Turkey, according to Lord Curzon, with regard to her future security, Mr. Macdonald recalled that the Conference had decided that no particulars of its proceedings should be published without its consent. He was, therefore, unable to give any information beyond what had been published. All instruments which together formed the peace settlement with Turkey had been submitted to the Dominion Governments. If Mr. Grigg would repeat his question after the Government had received the Dominions' reply, he would be able to inform Mr. Grigg on the matter. Mr. Macdonald added that the Government intended to give the House all possible information.—Reuter.

KENYA INDIANS.

INTENSIVE N. C. O, CAMPAIGN COMMENCED.

LENGTHY LISTS OF SUMMONSES

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Nairobi.—Following the speeches of Mrs. Naidu, the Kenya Indians have now commenced an intensive Non-co-operation campaign, the initial step being the refusal of the payment of poll tax. Lengthy lists of summonses have been issued in Mombasa and Nairobi against Indians including the leader Mr. Desai who was a member of the recent Delegation to England. The Indian press states with considerable eclat that four Indians in Mombasa were committed to prison while Mr. Desai was given three weeks to file a written statement in his defence. The movement has also extended to the voters' roll in which there are hardly any Indian names.—Reuter.

POPLAR PROBLEM.

CONSERVATIVE AMENDMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

The Conservative amendment to the Liberal motion on the subject of Poplar which will be debated to-morrow calls upon the House of Commons to declare that the amount of the poor law relief should be calculated on a lower scale than the earnings of an independent workman who is maintaining himself by his labour.—Reuter.

STANDING ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 25.

In the House of Commons to-day at question time Mr. Thomas stated that after careful consideration Government had decided, particularly as the Imperial Economic Conference itself was not unanimous on the subject, that the Standing Economic Committee with general terms of reference would not assist in the co-operation of the Governments. Therefore, the Government was unable to support the adoption of the Imperial Conference's recommendation. Pressed on the subject Mr. Thomas said that the Governments of the Dominions had not been consulted. There had been no time to get in touch with anybody on the subject and he added that the matter would come up before the House.—Reuter.

DIVORCE LAW IN INDIA.

LONDON, February 25.

In the Commons replying to Col. Yate, Richards stated that an enquiry regarding the possibility of amending the divorce law in India with regard to the British subjects was still proceeding. While fully recognising its importance he was unable to hold out hopes of an early solution in view of the complexity and controversial nature of the questions involved. The difficulty was not merely one of assimilation of decrees in India with law in England but their assimilation with the laws all over the Empire which raised a very difficult question.—Reuter.

LEVY ON GERMAN IMPORTS

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to questions Mr. Graham announced that an agreement had been reached with Germany whereby the rate of the British reparations levy on imports from Germany would be reduced from 26 to 5 per cent. from February 26th. Germany had agreed to compensate the German exporter later and make it a punishable offence to charge any part of the levy to the British importer. Customs receipts respecting imports prior to February 26th would be reimbursed by Germany in gold bonds.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL AIRSHIP SCHEME.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons questioned with regard to the Government's policy in respect of the Imperial Airship Scheme, Mr. MacDonald said that a special Sub-committee of the Cabinet was examining the question. The Government was fully alive to the importance of an early decision but the Committee must have time to do its work thoroughly so that its conclusions might be sound.—Reuter.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Ropner, Mr. MacDonald said that the Government at present did not intend to subsidise the air transport companies in the Colonies or to make grants to the Colonial Governments towards the support of the Colonial Air lines.—Reuter.

FAILURE OF FORCE.

RETURNING SANITY IN FRANCE.

M. BRIAND'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Paris.—M. Briand's speech at Carcassonne may be regarded as the opening of the electoral campaign. M. Briand appealed to all the Democrats and Socialists to unite against the Governmental *bloc* and declared that the union would bring victory. M. Painleve, ex-Premier, simultaneously made a similar appeal at Annecy. Evidently the left parties mean to fight the election on the platform of international solutions through the League of Nations as opposed to the doctrine of force. Leaders of the left wing declare that M. Poincare's policy of military pressure has failed, new methods and new men are required, and their policy of close and cordial inter-allied co-operation with an extended use of the League of Nations as arbiter of international disputes, will bring France reparations and security she has hitherto failed to obtain.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S FATE.

INTERALLIED MILITARY CONTROL FAVOURED BY MACDONALD.

LONDON, February 26.

Paris.—It is very reliably stated that Mr. MacDonald, desiring to co-operate with France, has communicated to France his views regarding the necessity for the resumption of inter-allied military control in Germany and suggested conditions in that connection. His Note will be considered at the Ambassadors' Conference.—Reuter.

EXCITEMENT IN GERMANY.

ECHO OF BAVARIAN MONARCHIST REVOLT.

LONDON, Feb. 26.

The Reparations are momentarily forgotten. In Germany all eyes are turned towards Munich where the trial opens to-day of General Ludendorff, Herr Hitler and eight others on a charge of high treason in connection with the Bavarian Monarchist revolt in November last year. The trial is reviving the keenest political passions. Newspapers are freely venting conflicting opinions. The Bavarian Government has taken very extensive precautions to safeguard order in the law courts. The place where the trial is being held is surrounded by troops. Political meetings are forbidden. Barbed wire is erected at several points of the frontier while the town itself is crowded with visitors including hundreds of foreign journalists, few of whom however can gain admittance to the courts.—Reuter.

TRIAL OF LUDENDORFF AND HITTLER OPENS

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Munich.—The trial of General Ludendorff, Herr Hittler and seven alleged accomplices on charges of high treason in connection with the revolutionary attempt in November opened to-day. The approaches to the Court were blocked with barbed wire and armed soldiers and police held up every one, demanding to see their passes. A detective inside examined those admitted for hidden weapons. The hall was packed to a suffocation point. Pressmen were allowed to witness the trial, but the public admitted were limited.—General Ludendorff wore a blue lounge suit. He headed the accused when they entered the Court. The reading of the indictment lasted one and a half hours. Then the prosecutor proposed to exclude the public. The Court adjourned to consider this.—Reuter.

LIMITATION OF NAVAL ARMAMENTS

CONFERENCE MAKES LITTLE PROGRESS

LONDON, Feb. 26.

Rome.—Little progress has apparently been made in the League of Nations Conference on limitation of naval armaments. The Conference throughout sat privately. A communique issued last night states a report has been submitted to the Council of the League also to the Governments concerned, but it is reliably reported that Spain has withdrawn from the Conference and Argentina, China, and Turkey have declined to accept limitations. Brazil, Chile, Greece and Sweden have made offers conditional upon similar undertakings by Argentina, Turkey and the Baltic powers. Thus nobody is pledged to definite disarmament.—Reuter.

SIR PERCY SCOTT'S ILLNESS

LONDON, Feb 26.

—Sir Percy Scott was landed on a stretcher at Albert Dock from the liner "Mashobra" from Malta. He has been ill on the voyage and was brought home on an ambulance car.—Reuter.

RUBBER EXPORT FROM B. GUIANA.

LONDON, February 25.

In the Commons replying to a question suggesting the abandonment of the policy of restrictions on the rubber export from British Malaya in view of an increasing supply of rubber from the Dutch East Indies and the diminishing output of Malaya. Mr. Thomas said that he did not contemplate a reversal of his predecessor's policy in this matter. He was not aware that any substantial body of opinion either at home or in Malaya advocated a repeal of the ordinance in question.—Reuter.

DOCK STRIKE ENDS.

DELEGATES' CONFERENCE DECISION.

SEQUEL TO HOLD UP OF MAILS.

LONDON, February 25.

The Conference of the Dockers' delegates has decided to endorse the settlement and call off the strike. The work will be resumed at all ports to-morrow morning.—Reuter.

DELEGATES' CONFERENCE.

GOOD EFFECT OF THEIR MISSION.

OXFORD, Feb. 25.

The dockers' delegates reassembled in a conference in London this afternoon after having spent the week-end in their districts explaining and recommending to the dockers the agreement which had been reached between the men's representatives and the employers. Good effect of their mission was soon apparent for the delegates from all ports except two, namely, Boston and Aberdeen, reported the acceptance of the agreement. It was declared that the dissentient ports were likely to accept also when certain misunderstandings had been removed. Consequently the Conference decided to endorse the terms of settlement and to call off the strike. The work is to be resumed in all ports to-morrow morning. Only in the port of London is there likely to be a further difficulty. Here the attitude of the Stevedors' Union is uncertain. This is an independent union which has been demanding two shillings and six pence per day increase, but it is believed that it will accept two shillings which is granted to the dockers. Whatever line the Stevedors take it is anticipated that the arrears of work in the port of London will be quickly cleared off. About fifty ships are waiting to unload and about twenty to receive cargoes. Nearly thirty are reported as due this week. These loads, it is said, can be easily dealt with. The acceptance of the terms of settlement by men's meetings at various ports has been greatly influenced by the assent of the employers to the principle that some provision must be made for casual dockers when they are unable to secure work and employers' agreement to hold an enquiry into this quetion.—(B. O. W.)

HOLD UP OF PARCEL MAILS.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN THE COMMONS

LONDON, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Hartshorn was bombarded with questions regarding the hold-up of the parcel mails for the "Kaiser-i-Hind" sailing for Bombay, by dock strikers at Tilbury on February 22nd. He stated that he was arranging for their conveyance overland to Marseilles where they should catch the "Kaiser-i-Hind." Asked whether the police protection was offered and refused by the post office officials after communicating with the headquarters, Mr. Hartshorn asked for notice. He said that the officials of the Dockers' Union co-operated in handling the mails, but unfortunately the officials of the Union were attending the Conference on Friday when he tried to get in touch with them and ask them to [illegible] instructions that there should be no interference with the mails, and the "Kaiser-i-Hind" sailed before the things were got in.

Mr. Colfox unsuccessfully [illegible] voured to move the adjournment of the House on the matter of an urgent public importance, namely, Government's failure to make effective arrangements for regular carrying of the mails.

Earl Winterton urged that in view of the fact that many of these mails were official mails to India and Mr. Hartshorn could give no assurance that the mails would reach the boat, it was a matter of urgent public importance to discuss how business of the King-Emperor could be carried on if the Postmaster-General could not give any guarantee.

Mr. Thomas deprecated the discussion which might render it all the more difficult to settle the unfortunate dispute.

Mr. McNeill submitted that it was a matter of urgency to get an assurance from the Government that they would ensure that the mails caught the steamer if necessary by detaining the steamer at Marseilles.

The Speaker said that he had all these considerations in mind when he refused leave to move an adjournment.—Reuter.

RAILWAY TROUBLE AVERTED.

LONDON, February 25.

Men of the National union of Railwaymen in Hull struck to-day owing to the dismissal of hundreds of checkers employed in the Docks and railway warehouses. They express an opinion that this is a reprisal for their recent strike but the officials say that owing to the dock strike it is impossible to keep the full number of men usually employed in the goods depot. Hitherto the engine-drivers have not joined in the strike.

LATER.

The Hull Strike has ended in view of the conclusion of the dock strike and the railway's withdrawal of the dismissal notices.—Reuter.

ALEXANDRIA STRIKERS RESUME WORKS.

LONDON, February 25.

Alexandria.—The Strikers of the Filature Works have resumed work. Five leaders have been taken back and the workers' lawyer has recognised that the Government was not responsible for the owners' repudiation of these men which was the direct cause of the outbreak. The workers have evacuated Egolin Cottonseed and Cake Factory which was occupied by the police pending negotiations.—Reuter.

A YOUNGER BROTHER

THE STRENGTH OF GOOD EXAMPLE.

SYRIA'S TRIBUTE TO CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

The President, Syrian Khilafat Committee has sent a letter to the President, Central Khilafat Committee of India. Following is the English translation of the letter:—

"To the President, Central Khilafat Committee of India, Bombay.

(May God help him.)

Dear Sir,—After the praise of God and the blessings for the Prophet and his companions I have to state that realising the great achievements and the grand services of your organisations we have also organised Khilafat Committees on the same lines. Our organisation has the same aims and objects as yours i.e., to protect the Khilafat which is the principal asset of Islam and to save it from the encroachments of non-Moslems, to unite all the Islamic elements—Kings, Chiefs, Amirs and others upon one central aim round about the Khilafat, and to try to remove mutual misunderstandings and differences because it is simply through these differences that the deceitful foreigners get a chance of interfering in and capturing the Islamic countries. These are our objects; we shall try our utmost to achieve them. We know that we can not excel you, but we are simply acting as the good says:—"Follow good people, if you are not their equal, for it brings forth prosperity."

We have, therefore, wholeheartedly adopted your resolution to organise and observe 'the Jazirat-ul-Arab Week' and convened a very grand meeting which was attended by a large number of leading personages. In this meeting we explained how Islam has been beset with miseries and how its component parts are being torn asunder. Finally we prayed for the success of Islam and freedom of the Jazirat-ul-Arab.

Finally we request you to always guide us by your useful views and consider our Committee to be a subordinate branch of yours we agree to abide by your rules and mandates.

Praying God the Almighty for the successful continuance of your Committee.

Yours,

LUTFI.

Chief Secy. Syria Khilafat Committee, Beyrut.

KHALIFAT EXPENSES.

NEWSPAPERS' SUGGESTION.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Constantinople.—Explaining the refusal of the Angora Government to entertain the Khalifat appeal against the diminution of the appanage by a hundred thousand sterling, newspapers state that it is felt in Angora that other Moslem States should contribute to the Khalifat expenses, and a reply to this effect will be communicated to the Khalif.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S HEALTH.

GRADUALLY IMPROVING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 25.

Mr. Gandhi's recovery is proceeding very slowly but surely. He slept well during the last two days and strength is very gradually returning.

U. P. BUDGET

CONTINUATION OF TAXATION ACTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 25.

It is understood that in presenting the provincial budget before the Legislative Council to-morrow the Finance Member will recommended the continuation of the three taxation Acts viz. Court Fees Amendment Act, Amended Stamp Act, and Motor Vehicles Taxation Act for a further period of one year. When these taxation proposals were made last year it was stated on behalf of the Government that these acts would remain only for a year to help to make up the deficit. Inspite of the fact that this year's budget has a surplus of thirteen lakhs 24 thousands it is understood that the Government favours retention of these taxes in order to balance the budget of 1922-23.

AN EDITOR SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PATNA, Feb. 25.

The Additional District Magistrate sentenced the editor and the printer of "Desh", a vernacular Provincial Congress organ, to two and one year's simple imprisonment respectively on a charge under section 124A for publishing seditious articles.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir Lesle Wilson presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Millowners' Association at Parsi Bazaar Street on Tuesday Morning.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson presided at the Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council at the Sydenham College of Commerce on Tuesday afternoon.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes, a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

[illegible] 1852)

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

DEMANDS FOR BUDGET GRANTS.

ALL MOTIONS FOR REDUCTION LOST.

On Tuesday at the Bombay Legislative Council the official bench took revenge to the full of the wrong inflicted upon them by the Swarajists on Saturday by throwing out the Court Fee Amendment Bill.

February 26th to March 1st, five days, were allotted for the discussion of demands for budget grants and there were no less than 37 motions for reduction or omission of grants from the Land Revenue only ranging from Rs. 500 to Rs. two lacs. One motion of Mr. Shivdasani was to reduce Rs. ten lacs at one stretch from the total demand of the land revenue, but all these were either defeated or were withdrawn owing to the strong opposition from the official bench. A clever and determined attempt was made to bring the non-Brahmins, the Mahomedans and the loyalists by instinct and tradition of the Sind Into Government parlour and unfortunately they succumbed to the dazzling allurements of the officials. It was a day of acid test of their loyalty to the officials or to their electors. The last Council elections were fought out on plain issues by all parties, viz.: to bring Swaraj nearer by every effort, and the electors voted for the best candidate who promised them to bring to the promised heaven earlier. Until last Saturday great hopes and expectations were centred round the new Council and their performance on Saturday gave fresh hopes of their still greater achievements in the future, but these high hopes were dashed to the ground on Monday slightly and completely on Tuesday. If the Hon. members of the Council irrespective of their parties or caste or creed had united in one common purpose of giving a battle to the Government for one single day only and carried the motions tabled for the day their achievement would have sent a thrill in the heart of the Government and the result would have been not only a change of outlook in the mentality of the Government, but also in the heart as well. Unfortunately, however, the non-Brahmins were led much more by sentiment and it is said respect to the Minister of Education and the Mahomedans and members from Sinds by instinct and tradition of loyalty deserted their colleagues the Swarajists, with the result that each defeat of motion gave shrills of joy on the Government bench. If the day was, however carried by the Swarajists with the help of the non-Brahmins and others nearly fifteen lacs of rupees grants would have been either omitted or reduced from one single department, viz. Land Revenue, and the Government would have found themselves in a position which would have compelled them to court the Swarajists to come to a compromise to either mend or end the system which was responsible for such a top-heavy expenditure. The Government would have to all certainty found themselves on the horn of the dilemma and would have gone to the representatives of the people for rescue and solution, but human nature weak as it is fell and some members succumbed to the allurements and inducements and gave a set-back to the victory they had already achieved. The elected representatives of the people, therefore, have squared ill with the promises made to their electors before the election and it is for the constituencies to demand the account of stewardship from their elected m give n.

There is one thing more and inter hoped some Hon. members would protest i- Having the matter to the notice of the H orde- sident. On Tuesday when a division wended manded some official members and even the Hon. Ministers Ministers were seen picketting the entrance of the division lobby and trying to influence the members by ejolery and caress. The sooner the attention of the Hon. President is drawn to this practice on the part of the responsible officials of the Government the better.

The Hon. President at the end of the day drew attention of the House of the practice of some members who were in the habit of climbing the chairs and walking over them and thus using them as means of communication. Perhaps his attention is not drawn to some other practice, viz. some Hon members attired in the Indian dress sitting bare headed. Last year an Hon. member was asked to leave the House who attired in the Indian dress with fenta as head gear and had left the latter in the library. If this practice marks disrespect to the House and the Hon. President, surely picketting at the division lobby is still worse and requires immediate notice.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

On Tuesday afternoon the Bombay Legislative Council proceeded to the discussion of the budget grants for 1924-25 with a preliminary statement from the Hon. Finance Member, Mr. P. R. Cadell. He intimated that in view of the Council's decision in throwing out the Bill in regard to the Courts Fees Act, the Government would have to make an all round retrenchment in different departments.

He said:—

Government have carefully considered the effect of the rejection by the Council of the Bill to continue in force the existing charges under the Court Fees Act. The budget as placed before the Council anticipated a surplus of Rs. 6 lakhs only of ordinary revenue over ordinary expenditure in the year 1924-25. As the Council have been already informed the amount of revenue that will be lost owing to the rejection of the bill in question is estimated at about Rs. 18 lakhs. There will thus be a deficit on ordinary receipts and expenditure in 1924-25 of Rs. 12 lakhs. Owing to collections of land revenue being by the latest estimate less than anticipated to the extent of Rs. 23 lakhs, the opening balance of the year 1924-25 will be Rs. 4.04 lacs instead of Rs. 4.27 lacs shown in the budget speech. As explained in that speech Rs. 2.02 lacs must be deducted from that amount, representing sums held by Government for finance insurance and for repayment of loans to the Government of India. The true balance will thus be Rs. 2.02 lacs or the bare minimum required in the circumstances of this Presidency. This balance cannot be drawn upon except to a trifling extent, to meet the anticipated excess of expenditure over revenue in the coming year. In view of these figures Government have been compelled to reduce their estimates of expenditure by Rs. 15 lacs. As the expenditure originally estimated was apportioned under the different heads after careful consideration of the requirements of each, Government have decided that the reduction necissitated by the decision of the Council must be made by reducing the demand under each head proportionately to the total demand for voted grants, so as to produce the required total of Rs. 15 lacs. For this purpose departments will be grouped as authorized by Rule 26 of the Council Rules on the principle adopted with the approval of the Legislative Council when a general reduction of Rs. 60 lacs was made in the budget of 1922-23. A statement is being submitted to the Hon. President of which copies will be supplied, to Hon. Members, showing the grouping of departments. It will be understood that though the reduction of Rs. 15 lacs is made in the voted grants reduction will actually be made whenever possible from non-voted as well as from voted expenditure.

The Hon. President called attention of the House to a rule of procedure governing the discussion of the budget that the Hon. Finance Member had the privilege of grouping together several items or departments under one demand. In view, however, of number of motions for omission or reduction of which notices had been given, it was his intention, the President said, to put the grants of different departments separately to the vote though the demands would be put collectively.

Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta, (Revenue Member) then moved a combined demand under four heads viz. land revenue, stamps, scheduled taxes and ports and pilotage amounting to Rs. 63,86,000 which he said was less than the original amount budgetted for by Rs. 93,000.

The Council then rejected a motion of Mr. P. G. Joshi (Dharwar) for reducing Rs. 53.654 from the amount of Rs. 2,53,654 provided for under contract contingencies in the land revenue budget estimate. Also a motion of Mr. B. G. Pahalajani, (Western Sind) to omit Rs. 9,000 being a provision made for cadastral maps for Assistant Manager in the Survey and Settlement office, was also rejected by 57 votes against 35.

Another motion by the same Hon. Member to omit Rs. 24,624 for the maintenance of city surveys was also defeated in a division by 50 votes against 42.

Mr. R.G. Soman (Satara District) moved a reduction of Rs. 1.00.000 from the budget estimate of Rs. 1.35.000 for temporary establishment of Akbar hand work but that too was thrown out by 50 votes against 42.

Mr. H.B. Shivdasani, (Surat) then moved to reduce Rs. ten lacs from the total budget demand of land revenue.

Mr. K.F. Nariman, (Bombay City South) in supporting the motion said this was the only practical and real business that was brought before the House after so many motions for small cuts here and there. He admitted he did not understand the mystery of the budget and was not able to make out head or tail of it. The budget contained items of "miscellaneous Rs. 5 lacs," and "contingency Rs. 10 lacs" and some un-understandable item Rs. 20 lacs.

All these as a layman he could not understand except details were given in full. It was the desire of the House, therefore, to reduce the land revenue amount by Rs. 10 lacs and leave it to the Hon. member in [illegible] of the Department to effect the re[illegible]ment in the best way he possibly [illegible]. He hoped however that retrenchment would be effected from the higher officers to dress in suits worth Rs. 300 and Rs. 400 and not from menials and poor staff who were already starving.

Mr. G. Patel (Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad) urged the necessity of maintaining the expenses according to the receipts in view of the financial stringency of the Presidency.

Mr. J.C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad) in further supporting the motion said if expenditure was not cut down the condition of the ryot which was already very bad would be very critical.

Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (General Member) then addressed the House opposing the motion but his argument was unintelligible.

Mr. D.B. Adwani therefore asked the Hon. President:—May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. General Member is supporting or opposing the motion? (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. P.R. Cadell replying to the criticisms said the system of general cuts urged by several Hon. members was entirely unscientific and unsound. It meant stultifying of their entire work. The best thing was that if an Hon. member thought a particular item objectionable he should move for its reduction. He thought the Hon. members were educated gentlemen to understand the details of the budget.

At this stage, Mr. Shivdasani asked permission of the House to withdraw his motion in favour of another motion of Mr. V.R. Kothari to reduce the total demand by Rs. two lacs. The permission was not given by the House and on taking votes it was negatived.

Mr. V.R. Kothari (Sholapur) then moved a reduction of Rs. two lacs from the total demand of Land Revenue but that too was rejected by 5 votes against 46 and the result was received with cheers from the official bench.

The Council then adjourned till 2 p.m. to-day.

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE AND INSURANCE CLAIMS.

LONDON, Feb. 25.

Tokyo.—While larger companies in Tokyo are prepared to pay ten per cent. "sympathy" insurance claims, in connection with the recent earthquake disaster Government has decided to assist small companies to pay a similar percentage to the extent of eighty million yen which it is loaning at 4 per cent. redeemable in 50 years. Small policy-holders will receive a preferential treatment.—Reuter.

THE LABOUR CRISIS

(Continued from Page 5.)

at the rather pessimistic view which you have taken. I realise, however, that you are speaking from the point of view of the Cotton Mill industry alone, and undoubtedly that industry is feeling the effects of the depression which has followed on the enormous boom which was experienced during the years 1919 to 1924.

As you have indicated in your speech, the prosperity of the industry must depend on the next American crop of raw cotton being a good one, and if this is so, an industry which is in such a strong position as yours, as regards its reserves, cannot fail to prosper. Unfortunately the world's cotton crop in 1922-23 was only 69 per cent of that in 1914, while the American crop was only just over 10 million bales as compared with the 16 3/4 million bales in 1914-15. The consequence is that prices of raw cotton have soared to a great height in Bombay, and this is natural, as India could not hope to escape the effects of the economic solidarity which binds her to the outside world.

Before I came out here I had the opportunity of visiting Manchester on more than one occasion and of discussing this question with those in Manchester who are suffering from the same economic disturbances as you are, and it is an undoubted fact that the general position of the raw cotton supply and consumption is one which must command more attention than over. I have read a most interesting article in the "Statist" of the 26th of January this year which I think is well worth mentioning to you: I will not quote it at length, but it deals with the yield per unit of the cotton crop in the Southern States of America; it details with the cost of the production of cotton in the cotton belt of North America; it deals with the Egyptian crop, with the Indian crop, and shows that the area under cotton in India is 60 per cent of the United States, but that the Indian yield per unit is the lowest of any of the important cotton centres of the world.

I have every hope that in the future India with the help of the great irrigation schemes now under construction will not only increase her output very largely, but will also add considerably to her yield per unit.

Generally, I must say that I do not share with what I have termed the rather pessimistic views of your Chairman. With the general trade improvement throughout the world, the cotton industry must benefit. 1921 was a period following the bursting of the boom, 1922 was a period of minor adjustments, 1923 witnessed the first definite steps towards recovery and was a period of slow but continuous progression and it is very satisfactory to realise from speech made by the Chairman of the West minster Bank last month that Great Britain has again taken her place as a lendin nation and the London Market is now best for a foreign borrower. There are man facts which I could, with sufficient time quote to you and which I feel sure would prove that, after several years of great depression, we are entitled to look forwar with a definite feeling of confidence and hope to the coming years.

RELATIONS WITH LABOUR.

It is needless for me to say that I hav listened to your remarks on the relations your Association with labour with the deep est possible interest. Your minds, as well mine, have been filled during the past fe weeks with the thought of the strike, and through all this time, I have been mor than anxious, as I cannot help feeling greater responsibility towards the men an women out of work than one would feel one were dealing with an industrial disagre ment in the West. Here the workers ar practically unorganised, and although I hav made every possible enquiry, I am afraid that it is a fact that there is no man or body of men who is entitled to speak fo the mill operatives as a whole.

"MEN'S BEHAVIOUR EXEMPLARY."

As I have already told the representativ of your Association, I view with grave ap prehension a similar progress in this indus trial dispute to that which has occured on pre vious occasions when nothing was done either side until riots, bloodshed or dange to the health of the community made neces sary the intervention of Government. Up to the present I am glad to say, and I feel sure that you will agree with me, that the behaviour of the men out of work has bee exemplary. But the time must come, matters continue as they are, when hung might cause some looting and possible riots or the health of the city may be endanger ed I accordingly stated in my speech whe opening the Legislative Council that Govern ment proposed to set up a Committee of En quiry, as it seemed to me that this was th least, and, at the same time the most, under the circumstances, Government could oc ought to do. There are certain facts in th dispute which you, Sir, have dealt with very clearly, and, as you have stated your self, one of the questions to be resolved with regard to the profit of the industry be ing large enough, or not large enough, allow of the payment of bonus.

This is a question which obviously no one can decide without knowing the facts, and this is one of the questions which has been put before the Committee to report on. I am sure that you would not expect me to deal with any arguments on this question of bonus, and it would, of course, be most improper for me to do so. I am fully aware, as you tell me, that your Committee has every desire not only to take up a fair, but a very sympathetic attitude towards labour. While realising the difficulties with which you have to contend, I am certain that, on your side, you will make that allowance to all your work people who have not the advantages either as regards literacy, organisation or experience which are possessed by the work people in the West.

LABOUR ORGANISATION.

I can assure you that I should welcome as heartily as you a labour organisation properly led, and I know that you will give every assistance in your power, and in fact in some cases have done so, to organise the mill operatives into a properly constituted union, so that you could discuss all important questions with their accredited representatives, knowing that any agreement made with them would be loyally carried out by those for whom they were speaking.

I hope that I can rely on the earnest and wholehearted support of every member of this Association to bring this unfortunate strike to an early conclusion. I have seen your Committee, as you are aware, more than once. I have seen representatives of the men whenever they have asked to see me. I am as fully aware of all the facts in dispute as it is possible for me to be and with a willingness on your part which naturally exists to end the dispute, and with the desire on the part of the great majority of the men which I know is there to restart work, I would urge very strongly a further effort on both sides to bring the matter to a satisfactory conclusion, realising as I do, and as you must do, the possible consequences of a prolongation of the strike.

EXCISE DUTY.

In the speech you have just delivered, Sir, you have mentioned many matters of great importance, and I have attempted to deal with some of the points which you have mentioned. If, however, I were to start on a discussion on Excise duty, a subject as engrossing in interest to Manchester as it is to you—a subject which has sent more deputations of Members of Parliament to interview the Secretary of State than perhaps any other—I should not only detain you at inordintate length, but I should undoubtedly be unable to deal properly in a speech of this description with a subject of such keen controversy. Before I left England I was honoured by an invitation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce to address the members. You will understand that the task was by no means an easy one, and I sincerely hope that any members of this Association going to England will visit that centre of the cotton industry and explain the Indian position, which I am quite sure is not properly appreciated there.

I must say just one word on the subject of the Stock Exchange Enquiry to which you have referred. In the first place, I should like to express the sincere gratitude of Government to Sir Wilfrid Atlay and his colleagues who devoted so much time and care to a most thorough investigation of a very difficult problem.

With regard to the report, this will be published immediately, and it would have been published before had it not been for the fact that the minority report has only been received within the last few days. I do not think it would be advisable for me at this juncture to comment on the report until the public generally have had an opportunity of studying it.

With regard to the domestic affairs of your Association to which you, Sir, have alluded, I can naturally make no comment, except that perhaps you will allow me to endorse the remarks you have made in regard to your Assistant Secretary, Mr. Maloney, of whose ability and efficiency I have had some personal experience, and the Association would perhaps allow me to say that they are fortunate indeed in securing his services.

May I, Sir, in conclusion offer you my sincere congratulations on your appointment to th Chair of this important Association. Th responsibility of the post which you occupy is a heavy one, but I feel sure that you wi maintain that *esprit de corps* between In dians and non-Indians which is indeed note worthy to-day and could be followed with great advantage in other relationships. In the words which you have used in this con nection you have struck the key-note by which we can only hope to find a solution the many complex problems which confron us. Indians and Europeans living an working together in India must have for their one object the prosperity of India and of the millions who inhabit this great coun try, and I, in all sincerity, hope that during your term of office, your Association will grow in power, using that power, as you will, to the benefit of this important industry on which the welfare of Bombay depends to so great an extent. Gentlemen, I thank you very sincerely for asking me to be present to-day.

NO CHANGE IN POSITION

There was no change in the position of the strike yesterday. The men were quiet and peaceful. It is stated however that some men threw stones at the David mills, but beyond breaking a few panes there was not much harm done. It is a matter of congratulation that after more than a month's strike, the poor men have remained so quiet. It is undoubted that the strikers are as determined now, as they were on the day of the strke, on getting their bonus. The Mill Owners have as yet made no sign of relenting, although they are in the same bad predicament as the men. The Police are still there in the mill area, but even the largest force of military and police cannot prevent sudden trouble. The Government Committe is, however, sitting, although it has not yet commenced to take evidence. The continuance of the strike over a prolonged period, however, has brought forward a large number of leaders, and even those bodies like the Kamgar Hitwardhak Sabha which generally are not heard of in ordinary times are now trying to do their "bit" and so come into prominence. The Mill Owners' Association held their annual meeting yesterday, but all their speeches have not yet brought about a settlement of the vexed strike.

DEATH OF JAMKHANDI CHIEF

VICTIM OF AN ENRAGED ELEPHANT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMKHANDI, February 24.

The Chief of Jamkhandi died yesterday at 10 p.m. He was crushed by the state elephant which was enraged. The deceased suffered acute pangs from 6 to 10 p.m. Thousands of his subjects, gathered to have a last look. The funeral procession began in the early morning. Men and women on housetops joined to pay their last tributes to the Chief who was beloved by the people. The whole State is in deep mourning which is accentuated in view of the marriage ceremonies that were to take place on the 7th and 8th of March of his son and daughter.

AKALI MOVEMENT.

PUNJAB GOVT. FAILS TO FIND SOLUTION.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE TO BE APPOINTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, February 26.

The debates on the release of Mr. Kharak Singh, ex-President of the Gurudwara Committee and the release of M. Hasrat Mohani and the resolution urging a committee to inquire into the Sikh grievances drew a large number of visitors into the public galleries. The attendance in the house had also improved slightly. Mr. M. K. Achariar (Swarajist) was sworn in.

DELHI, Feb. 26.

Sardar Gulab Singh moved that a committee consisting of two-third non-official elected members of both Houses of the Indian Legislatures and one-third officials be appointed to enquire into the grievances of the Sikh community and to report on the Akali movement. He traced the history of Sikhism and the origin of the present troubles. He said that to the Sikhs their Gurudwaras were more precious than even Swaraj and the extreme religious fervour of the community could be imagined by the fact that under the Moghul rule a Muslim general went to the Sikhs with the Koran in one hand and a sword in another and the Sikhs chose to be killed rather than be converts. The Sikh religion was based upon democratic principles. It was only under the British rule that irresponsible executive officers of the Government began to encroach upon the Sikh rights and cases instituted in the law courts brought no justice against the mismanagement of the Mahants. It was only a foreign Government run by irresponsible executive officers which tolerated the continuance of such mismanagement and desecration of the Gurudwaras by misdeeds of the Mahants. There was the Nankana tragedy followed by the Gurukabagh affair where the Sikhs had remained non-violent. The Gurudwara Prabandhak Committee and the Akali Dal had been organised with absolutely no political motive, but solely for the purpose of reforming the Sikh shrines and ensuring the performance of proper rights and ceremonies. But the Sikhs who fought the battles of the Empire were rewarded by repression. Thirteen hundred of them were wounded and 5,700 imprisoned in connection with the Gurukabagh affair alone. The Sikhs had, however, preserved perfect non-violence under the gravest provocation. It was, therefore, an utter lie to say that they went armed to Jaito and that they fired. The Sikhs who had remained non-violent under much graver provocation could not resort to violence at Jaito. So far as the Nabha affair was he asserted that the severance of the Maharaja was non-voluntary, that it was brought about by intimidation and intrigue with a view to give a blow to Sikh Panth. The Gurdwara Committee stood for religious freedom and could tolerate no interference with this right in connection of the Gurdwara at Jaitu. The genuineness of the movement and its religious and non-political character could be judged by the support it had obtained from the loyal retired military pensioners and Sikh sadhus.

Mr. Calvert, Official Member from the Punjab, opposing the motion said, he did not think the mover had done justice to the Punjab Government who had made every serious effort to find a solution of this problem, but he had failed to find a soluton satisfactory to all parties.

Sardar Kartar Singh moved an amendment giving the names of Pundit Malaviya, Sardar Gulab Singh, Sir Henry Stanyon, Pundit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Gour, Mr. Raju Shambukum Chetty, Mr. Muhammed Yakub and two officials to be nominated by Government to form a Committee of enquiry. He controverted Mr. Calvert's statement that there was no leader among the Sikhs. He said that the most representative body was the Gurdwara Committee with which the Government should deal. He particularly criticised the policy in respect of *kirpans*. He called the Jaito affair as an unprecedented massacre and hoped that Government would be ready to meet half way and accept his Committee.

Dr. Gour moved an amendment leaving the personnel and the proportion of the officials and non-officials in the hands of Government.

Mr. Bipin Chandra Pal felt that the Punjab Government having failed to solve the problem the modest proposal of the mover should be accepted.

PANDIT MALAVIYA'S SUPPORT.

Pandit Malaviya said that the Gurukabagh trouble was due to an officious official, who created the trouble. He said that Mr. Calvert's statement was wrong and that the Gurudwara Committee had been recognised by the Punjab Government as the representative of a large section of Sikh religious opinion. The Gurdwara Committee had natural sympathy with the Maharaja of Nabha who had been deposed and the committee asked for nothing more than the publication of the facts justifying such action. Further insult was offered when Granthi was forcibly removed from the Jaito Gurdwara. The Gurdwara Committee took upon itself the duty of regulating the despatch of Jathas to hold Akhand Path. The Committee had under the inspiration of Mahatma Gandhi and the teachings of their Gurus fully followed and enjoined non-violence. Recently a Jatha of five hundred started towards Jaito to perform Akhand Path which had been interrupted by force. The Government notification stated that only fifty people could go to the Gurdwara and they must return immediately after Akhand Path. On learning this decision of the Government Mr. Jodhsingh of the Gurdwara Committee wrote a letter to Sir John Maynard, the Home Member, urging, in the interest of avoiding any further widening of the gulf between the Government and the Sikhs, not to interfere with their religious performance and to impose no restriction on the number of those performing it and the time the ceremony took. Pandit Malaviya asked what right the Government had and under what law it acted in putting restriction on religious freedom. The result was that firing was resorted to some reports of which he did not vouch. He stated that lewis guns or machine guns had been used, that between hundred to hundred fifty were wounded and that there were twenty-one causualties in the Jatha itself. It had been alleged that women had been improperly handled and that some dead and wounded were burnt and removed to unknown destination.—Pandit Malaviya asserted that the Government should have let the Jatha enter Jaitu because it would have remained non-violent and even if it had become violent after entry the Government had force at their command to meet violence. But the scene enacted by firing against innocent and non-violent people was a second Jallianwalla Bag and disgraceful for any civilized government. He hoped that the House would sonction the committee to enquire into the whole problem of the Sikh grievances and the brutal actions of those at Jaitu and of those who guided their policy.

AFTER LUNCH.

When the Assembly sat again after lunch Mr. Pilcher (Calcutta) speaking on the motions before the House, said that there was a strong case for leaving the Punjab affair to be decided in due course and by herself with the help of its own administration rather than the Assembly should go out of its way to find a solution in an extremely delicate and involved local affair.

Mr. Ujagar Sing Bedi supported the amendment of Dr. Gour for a Committee of Enquiry.

Sir Malcolm Hailey then opposed the motion on behalf of the Government.

After Sir Malcolm Hailey had spoken the resolution, as amended by Dr. Gour, was passed without a division.

LATEST NEWS FROM JAITO.

SEVERAL WOMEN ARRESTED.

LAHORE, February 26.

The latest news from Jaito shows that among the prisoners are some women including one who was seen on the top of the Tibbi Sahib Gurdwara urging the men on the scene of affray. Being searched it is stated that many axes, swords and lathis were found by the Nabha State authorities and these were collected. The magisterial enquiry by a special Magistrate is now proceeding at Jaito.

RELEASE OF MAULANA MOHANI.

RESOLUTION PASSED IN ASSEMBLY.

GOVT. REFRAINS FROM CHALLENGING DIVISION

(By Our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Feb. 26.

Another resolution on which Government wisely refrained from challenging division was about the release of Moulana Hasrat Mohani. Mr. Saddiq Hasan in an eloquent and outspoken speech moved his resolution and the speeches of the non-officials who followed showed at once their respect for the patriot in jail and condemnation of the treatment accorded to him. The bold and uncompromising character of the speeches revealed the difference between the present Assembly whose members are not slow in calling a spade a spade and its predecessor of inglorious memory and it was evident that the official benches were painfully conscious of the difference. Pandit Malaviya was persuasive as usual, while Mr. Doraswami Iyengar made no secret of the fact that there was no guarantee that the resolution if passed would be carried into effect by Government, but it as a vote of confidence in Moulana Hasrat Mohani. Mr. Abdul Hay asked Government to make a choice between the verdict of history which would condemn them for imprisoning a great patriot and that of Anglo-Indian journals and associations. Pandit Malaviya refused to believe that Moulana Mohani was capable of bribing and that to accuse such a man of such an offence was hitting below the belt.

Sir Malcolm Hailey in a self-righteous tone expressed sympathy with those who suffered for conscience sake and sought to make out that Moulana Mohani was no longer a political prisoner, because the original sentence was about to expire, but one convicted of ordinary jail indiscipline and therefore, deserving of no sympathy. Assuming this he conveniently omitted to mention that Moulana Mohani was given too savage a sentence for an offence which ordinarily would not be followed by a prosecution of the offender, but dealt with by the jail authorities.

Mr. Mohomed Yakoob gave an effective answer to Sir Malcolm Hailey's special pleading when he pointed out that Moulana Mohani was subjected to most Humiliating treatment and Mr. Abhayankar went to the root of the matter when he said that the issue was whether Government were entitled to treat their political opponents as they were treating Moulana Mohani and drove home his point by asking if the Home Member would like to be similarly treated by his political opponents. Assuming Moulana Mohani was guilty of sedition why, he asked, was he differently treated from General Dyer who had admittedly been guilty of butchering hundreds of Indians.

MURAL PAINTING.

ENCOURAGING INDIAN ARTISTS'

MR. SETHNA'S REPLY IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

The Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna replying to the remarks of the Hon. Mr. A. H. Ley (Secretary, Department of Industries and Labour) on the resolution re Mural paintings in Government Buildings at Raisina said:—

My Honourable friend, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, has withdrown his amendment by which he had asked for the addition of the words "as far as practicable". "As far as practicable" we know means at the best no more than a pious hope. But my Honourable friend, Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, further says that this Resolution is of a mandatory character and so also did say the Government Member, the Honourable Mr. Ley. May I remind both these gentlemen that our Reforms have not yet reached that stage when Resolutions passed by either House of the Central Legislature are binding upon Government. That time is yet to come and I hope it will come soon. Until then, we have to be content with begging of the Government to do what the country wants it to do.

Now, Sir, I shall refer in brief to the observations made by my Honourable friends, Sir Umar Hayat Khan and Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary. The gallant Colonel first of all referred to the Bombay School as a school of yesterday. Perhaps he did not know of its existence earlier. May I inform him that the Bombay School of Arts is older than himself, that the Bombay School of Arts had for one of its principals a person who, if he is not as well known to the whole world as his son Mr. Rudyard Kipling is, was Mr. Lockwood Kipling, one of the principals of the Bombay School of Arts so far back as I believe about sixty years ago. It has had several good principals, but notably the present principal Mr. Gladstone Solomon. Then again, the gallant Colonel asked, why not students from Lahore? My Honourable friend, Sir Deva Prasad Sarvadhikary, referred to painters in Bengal. Have I eliminated them? My Resolution clearly says "Indian artists" and says further "preferably the Bombay School of Arts" for the reason to which I shall presently advert. If there are students available elsewhere in India than in Bombay, by all means avail yourself of their services. As I said in my opening remarks, so far as I know, the school to which my Honourable friends refer, have not made the same advance and the Lahore School, I believe, have no painting classes. If other schools show proficiency by all means led the students from those schools come in. In fact, that leads me on to suggest that it would be well to have in India a post-graduate course on the lines of Villa Medici in Rome to which even students from France, who win the Prix de Rome, are sent for advanced courses and I understand a similar prize called the Prix de Rome, has also recently been established for British students. If there is competition of that kind, healthy competition between different schools in India, Indian painting will have the means of a revival which it so sorely needs.

LIP SYMPATHY.

My honourable friend, Mr. Ley, began his statement by saying that Government are in fullest sympathy with my motion. We want Government to translate that sympathy, from lip sympathy to action. Times out of number Government protest sympathy with us, but just as I remarked only the other day, Government times out of number will not accept a Resolution which is put to them in the name of the people, and which we non-officials know is the opinion of the general public. The Honourable Mr. Ley says that my Resolution does not give Government enough scope. He pointed out the instance of the great Moghuls who also imported artists from other parts of the world, notably Italy. May I remind my Honourable friend that they were brought out here not for mural paintings to which my Resolution refers. They were brought out here for the purpose, particularly, of architecture. I do not say that these Indian students should design buildings at new Delhi. All I say is that these Indian students are perfectly well qualified, and better qualified in the opinion of Government experts themselves, like Sir John Marshall, to be the best workmen to-day in mural painting whether in India or anywhere else in the world. It is, Sir, for that reason that I worded my Resolution in the manner I have.

Again task the moneypoint. I say 'if and when' in my Resolution. If Government have not the funds, surely I am not pressing them to take the work in hand immediately. Government say that the buildings will not be completed till 1926. We will wait if they like till 1928, if there is an assurance that Government will then give this work to Indian artists and preferably to the Bombay School of Arts, for the simple reason that at the present moment it is only the Bombay artists who are qualified to carry on that work in a very superior degree. I cannot see my way therefore to accept the Honourable Mr. Ley's amendment. Mr. Ley puts in the words "if the requisite talent be found in India?" What is the assumption he makes thereby? He absolutely denies the existence of such talent.

The Honourable Mr. A. H. Ley: No, Sir. I never made that statement.

The Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna: Then why not eliminate those words? I say that the talent exists. I refer the Council to men like Sir Francis Oppenheimer and Sir John Marshall, whose testimony Government will accept anywhere except it would appear for the purpose of accepting my Resolution. The next part of the Government amendment reads: "and that Government should consider the possibility of utilising the services of art students selected from the Schools of Art already existing in India." What does this imply? Are not Government prepared to say that, if and when they will get the funds, they will utilise their services for certain. They are evidently not so prepared to do and that is because Government will rely on the opinion of their experts. Mind you, not experts in painting but in architecture.

In my remarks I challenged Government and I said that one of the architects of New Delhi, Sir Edwin Lutyens, is opposed to giving this work to the Bombay School of Arts. There is not a word in reply from the Government Member to that charge. I understand that the buildings at Raisina are in charge of two architects, one is Sir Edwin Lutyens and the other Mr. Herbert Baker. I made no reference to Mr. Baker, because I do not know if Mr. Baker is favourably disposed to the Bombay School or not. If Mr. Baker is not opposed to the proposal in my Resolution and if, as I understand, the work of the most prominent buildings at New Delhi is divided between these two eminent architects then, if Mr. Ley is prepared to say that Government will give the work to the Bombay School of Arts or to other Indian artists, no matter where they come from in buildings which are constructed by Mr. Baker, I am prepared to accept such an amendment. As regards the Government amendment, I can only say that it attempts to shelve the question, because at a later date 1926 or 1928 Government will come down and say: "Our architects do not advise us." Why should an architect advise in a case of this kind? Why should Government take the advice of architects in matters relating to painting? Honourable Members of the Council who belong to the legal profession will hold with me that there is a *prima facie* case against accepting the opinion of an architect on matters of pure painting. That being so, I regret I am not able to accept Mr. Ley's amendment.

VALUE OF INDIAN PAINTING.

I am much obliged to my friend the Honourable Mr. Vedamurti for passing on to me within the last few minutes a telegram which appeared in Indian newspapers and is dated London, 5th February. In that telegram there is the opinion of another authority in regard to the value of Indian painting. Sir Charles Holmes, Director of the National Gallery, speaking quite unofficially at a meeting of the India Society, said:

"that he was eager to see the great paintings of India, Persia and China and Japan represented in our national gallery side by side with the great paintings of Europe. In saying this he must not be thought to disparage or to be complaining about what had been done for oriental art by the British Museum and the Victoria Albert Museum. That was beyond all praise. But there was a function which those museums could not perform. Only by accepting the great painters of the East in juxtaposition with the great painters of Europe could we properly estimate, proclaim and emphasise the place of the East in the vital artistic achievements of the world. Our knowledge of art was not complete until we could include paintings of India, Persia, China and Japan in the same comprehensive vision with which we surveyed the works of Northern and Southern Europe."

Sir, I am sorry I have to press my Resolution for the acceptance of the Council to the exclusion of the amendment moved by the Honourable the Government Member. I shall be content to wait until such time as Government are in funds, but what I want is an assurance that, when funds are available, Government will entrust this work to Indian artists. As I have said in my previous remarks, if there is such an assurance and if the assurance is to apply only to the buildings which are in the charge of Mr. Baker, then too I shall be exceedingly thankful and will accept such an amendment. If not, I have no other recourse except to press my motion. But before doing so, I will appeal to the Honourable the Leader of the House, as he did on the occasion of the Nobel Prize question, to request official members not to vote on this question. This will give a clear indication of the feeling of the people on the question as expressed on their behalf by non-official members.

It is all very well for Government to come forward with amendments as they have done. There has hardly been a Resolution by a non-official member of this Council, which is now in its fourth year, which has been accepted *in toto* by Government without some sort of change or other. I do not know why they are so keen on changes. I do not know whether they consider that non-officials in this House do not understand their business and that it is only they who do.

The Honourable the President: I would remind the Honourable Member that the change in the Resolution was suggested by the Council and not by the Government.

The Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna: That enables me to return to the charge I made a week ago to-day that the constitution of this Council is such that no matter whatever Resolution non-official members may bring, it is not possible for them to get it passed unless Government are favourably inclined. That is my complaint and therefore the constitution of the Council ought to be changed.

The Honourable the President: That is not the point before the Council.

The Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna: Then, Sir, I would remind the Government Benches that crores of rupees are being spent on New Delhi. It is the tax-payers' money. The man who pays the piper must have the right to call the tune. Therefore, I do want Government to give us the assurance I ask for and I hope that the Council will accept my Resolution.

The Honourable Dr. Mian Sir Muhammad Shafi (Law Member): Sir, I agree with my honourable friend, Mr. Sethna, that the money being spent on New Delhi is the tax-payer's money. I believe that every member of this House is included in the category of "tax-payer", including the officials, and therefore I see no reason why I should give the direction to officials that my honourable friend wants me to do.

The Honourable Mr. A. H. Ley: Sir, I did not imagine when I put forward what I thought was a harmless amendment to the Resolution that it would cause so much heat. After all, there seems to me to be very little difference beween the terms of the amendment and the terms of the Resolution. All I have said in the amendment is that if the talent could be found in India, it should be utilised, and that I stick to and that is the intention of Government. If it is found in India, it will be utilised. I was particular not to be drawn into any discussion as to the merits of the Bombay School of Arts in particular. I am really not competent to discuss them. I have said that I was, speaking personally, quite willing to accept Mr. Sethna's opinion. But there is very little difference between the amendment to the Resolution and the original Resolution. There is this difference that we are not tying ourselves down, except to the extent that Indian artists should be utilised, if Indian artists can be found worthy of the theme. That is all the amendment says and I think it is a perfectly reasonable proposition. I understood from my Honourable friend's remarks that he understood, or had heard, that Sir Edwin Lutyens was entirely against this proposition. Well, I am afraid I know nothing of that at all. I do not know what Sir Edwin Lutyens' views on the subject are. All I do know is that it has been the express intention of the New Capital Committee—and I believe of the architects, but I am speaking without definite authority here,—that, if the right talent could be found in India, it should be utilised. That is all the Resolution, as I wish to see it amended, says. There is no idea at the present movement of bringing out any Italian artists or English artists or any other kind of artists. The simple fact is that we have not yet got to the time, when we are going to consider this. All that is being done is that we are getting on with the work of construction and we shall leave it to the future to decide, when the buildings are completed. But I say that it should be done by Indian artists, if Indian artists can be found who are worthy of the theme, and who can do it. I am quite prepared to say that, if the Bombay School of Arts or any other School of Art, is found to be worthy of the work, they will be given it.

The Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna: Found worthy by whom?

The Honourable Mr. A. H. Ley: By Government, in consultation with their expert dvisers.

The Honourable Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna: Expert architects?

The Honourable Mr. A. H. Ley: Well, may be.

BOMBAY COUNCIL.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q.—Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar (Poona City): Will Government be pleased to state what facilities are at present given to Hindu and Mahomedan prisoners to keep their religious observances?

A.—The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: Copies of Government Resolutions Nos. 1826 of 4th October, 1922, and 30th April, 1923, are laid on the table. Hindu prisoners are allowed to observe fast during the Purshottam and Shrawan months, and also when they so desire to hold a service on Gokul Asthami holiday, such concessions being subject to the condition that they do not interfere with jail rules and discipline. Reference is also requested to Rules 325 (a) and (b), 486 and 486A of the Bombay Jail Manual.

INDIANIZATION OF MEDICAL SERVICE.

Q.—Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper (Satara District): (a) Will Government be pleased to place on the Council Table the correspondence which passed between the Government of Bombay (Transferred Departments) and the Secretary of State in connection with the Indianization of the Medical Service in this Presidency? (b) Is it a fact that it was sanctioned that out of the 63 posts now held by the Indian Medical Service officers, 20 posts (4 professorial and 16 Civil Surgeoncies) are to be given to Indians holding European qualifications? (c) If so, when was the final sanction of the Secretary of State received and what steps Government have taken to give effect to the sanctioned scheme up till now? (d) Will any consideration be given, among other qualifications, to the valuable services rendered by the medical men of this Presidency during the war, in giving effect to the scheme?

A.—The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) Government are not prepared to place this correspondence on the table. (b) and (c) No final orders have as yet been passed by the Secretary of State. He has however sanctioned a provisional cadre. If this cadre is finally confirmed, 18 posts will be given to properly qualified Indians outside the Indian Medical Service. Steps are being taken to fill as many of these posts as possible. (d) Certainly.

SUPERSEDED MUNICIPALITIES.

Q.—Mr. P. G. Joshi (East Khandesh District): Will Government be pleased to state: (a) the names of all the Municipalities which are at present under order of supersession; (b) the period for which each of them is superseded; and (c) the date of expiry of the order of supersession in each case?

A.—The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: (a) Surat. (b) Three years. (c) February, 1925.

MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE IN SURAT.

Q.—Dr. M. M. Mehta (Surat City): (a) Are Government aware of the fact that the expenditure of the Surat Municipality far exceeds its actual income since the appointment of the present Committee of Management by Government? (b) if so, what steps do they propose to take in this matter?

A.—The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: (a) Yes. (b) Government do not propose to take any steps in the matter. It is for the Committee of Management to increase their income by a revision of municipal taxation, which they have been doing.

COLLECTION OF WATER TAX IN SURAT.

Q.—Dr. M. M. Mehta (Surat City): (a) Will Government be pleased to state what amount was collected by the Surat Municipal Committee of Management as enhanced water-rate under their standing order, declared to be unauthorised by Government afterwards? (b) Has any part of this amount been refunded to the people after the decision of Government and if not, why not? (c) Was the decision of Government communicated to the rate-payers and if not, why not?

A.—The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: Information is being obtained.

MAGISTERIAL STRICTURES AGAINST POLICE IN COURTS.

Q.—Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City, South): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether any circulars or instructions, formal or informal, in any shape, manner or form, have been issued to the magistrates either in Presidency town or in the districts, directing or desiring them not to pass any strictures against the police in open Court? (b) If the Answer be in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state at whose instance and on what grounds such circulars or instructions have been issued?

A.—The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: The attention of the member for Bombay City, South, is requested to High Court Circular No. 2300, dated the 19th September, 1922.

ELECTION OF UNIVERSITY FELLOWS.

Q.—Mr. A. E. Patel (Broach District): (a) Are the Government aware that the present constitution of the electorate for the election of University Fellows is not satisfactory? (b) Will Government be pleased to state what is the total number of voters in the University constituency for this Council and the same for the election of fellows to the University Senate?

A.—The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) The general question of altering the constitution of the University Senate is under the consideration of Government. (b) Information is being obtained.

FAMILIES OF MURDERED INFORMANTS.

Q.—Mr. D. N. Patel (Kaira District): Will Government be pleased to state: (a) Whether any steps have been taken to provide for the families of the informants of the police who have been murdered by the notorious outlaw Baber Dewa of Borsad Taluka? (b) If not, do they intend to take any steps in the matter?

A.—The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: Government have requested the local officers to submit a report on any such cases with a view to taking the action suggested by the member for the Kaira District.

MR. V. D. SAVARKAR.

Q.—Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Will the Government be pleased to state whether in view of the conditions imposed upon Mr. Vinayak Damodar Savarkar, they have made, or contemplate making, provision for the maintenance of himself and his family?

A.—The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: The answer is in the negative.

BHAGUR.

Q.—Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether a notification excluding the village of Bhagur from Deolali Cantonment limits has been published, and, if not, why there has been such delay in publishing it, and when it will be published? (b) If no such notification has been published, will Government be pleased to state what is the exact position of Bhagur at present, i.e., whether it forms, or does not form, part of the Deolali Cantonment?

A.—The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta: (a) and (b) The requisite notification has been published.

Q.—Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): Are Government aware that in November, 1923, the Cantonment authorities of Deolali issued a proclamation directing that births and deaths at Bhagur should be registered at their office? (b) Will they be pleased to state why in view of the exclusion of Bhagur from the Deolali Cantonment limits, such a proclamation was issued and why births and deaths may not be registered at the office of the village Patel?

A.—The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta: (a) No. (b) In November, 1923, the village was within the Cantonment limits. It was excluded from the Cantonment in January, 1924.

Q.—Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have received any representation from the Bhagur Association urging that a Municipality with an elected majority and elected President be established at Bhagur and, if so, what action they have taken or propose to take thereon?

A.—The Hon. Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ghulam Husain Hidayatallah: Yes. The question of etablishing a Municipality at Bhagur is under the consideration of Government.

FAMINE RELIEF MEASURES.

Q.—Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan (Ahmedabad District): In view of the acute distress caused by scanty rainfall among the cultivators of Ahmedabad and Kaira districts, will the Government be pleased to supply the details as to—(a) what relief has been given to the cultivators in the form of remission, suspension or postponement of land revenue; (b) what steps the Government have taken to relieve the fodder and water famine to preserve the agricultural cattle; (c) what attempts have been made by the Government to provide work and other relief to the agricultural classes affected?

A.—The Hon. Mr. C. V. Mehta: (a) The following are the estimates of suspensions and remissions of land revenue to be granted during the current year:

	Suspensions	Remissions
	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ...	5,85,000	1,51,500
Kaira ...	13,30,000	8,37,000

(b) It is reported that no grass from outside will be required for the cattle in either district. Local supplies seem to be sufficient and trade is reported to be able to meet requirements. The demand does not seem to be very acute especially in Ahmedabad where some grass stored by Government does not find ready sale. In the worst hit portion of the District Government will be able to supply to the cultivators about 30 lakhs lbs. of grass for the supply of which arrangements have been made with a local contractor. An allotment of Rs. 95,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Northern Division, for the improvement of water supply and the amount will be distributed amongst the several districts of the Division according to their requirements. (c) The Collectors of both the districts are of the opinion that no relief works will be required except in a few places very badly affected. Special programmes of works to be opened in case of necessity have, however, been kept in readiness.

MR. SHIVADASANI ON BOMBAY BUDGET

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) in course of his speech in the budget debate in the newly constituted Bombay Council said, the fact that the present budget was an entirely deficit budget seemed to have been very cleverly concealed by the Honourable the Finance Member. The current year being a bad year, there would be a large number of arrears and in the coming year, if it is proved to be a normal year, they might expect bigger collections of land revenue, but at the same time they could not get away from the fact that their normal income was only 507 lakhs and that though they had budgetted for an increase of 69 lakhs that it was entirely of a non-recurring nature. Such income should not be offset by recruiting expenditure.

After pointing out several discrepancies in the budget figures he said that the situation had to be met in a far-sighted manner. What was really wanted was some "axe" like the Geddes' Axe. The Retrenchment Committee recommended a reduction of about 96 lakhs, out of that they were told about 29 lakhs had been reduced so that even the recommendations made by the Retrenchment Committee had not been adopted in their entirety. In his opinion as much as 60 lakhs more could be reduced if the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee were adopted. The position was very grave and serious. No mere retrenchment would meet the case. They must cut off some things from their roots as it were. Axing was required, not retrenchment. So, unless the Government agreed to reduce their expenditure voluntarily by at least a crore of rupees, it would be the unpleasant duty of the people's representatives to try and cut down the budget by at least a crore of rupees in order to keep the recurring expenditure well within the limits of recurring income. He declared that the House could not possibly accept the responsibility of passing such a budget without seeing that the recurring expenditure fell well within the recurring income.

SURAT NEWS.

CONFERENCE OF WORKERS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, February 19.

An informal meeting of the Committee of Management of the Surat Municipality was held last Tuesday to discuss important financial matters with Mr. Pratt, the Commissioner for Northern Division and Mr. Macmillan, Collector of Surat. It is well-known that owing to the Notax campaign in Surat they have not been able to collect all the taxes. At present nearly Rs. 94,000 in taxes are still to be collected. It is said that to meet this grave situation, the prospects of issuing a loan on behalf of the Municipality were discussed. They were further asked to take up the question of drainage very seriously and improve the sanitary condition of the City. But it is difficult to see how this is possible in the present condition of the Municipality. In this connection it may be mentioned that Mr. M. K. Dixit, M.L.C. President of the Suspended Municipality is moving a resolution in the next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council for restoring the Municipality back to the people before its period of suspension ends in March 1925.

GUJARATI LITERARY CONFERENCE.

Principal Anandshanker Dhruva of the Hindu University, was elected President of the Seventh Gujarati Literary Conference to be held at Bhavnagar in the Easter Holidays; but owing to pressure of work he has declined the honour and in his place, the Reception Committee of the Conference have elected Rao Bahadur Kamaleshanker Pranshanker Trivedi of Surat. Mr. Trivedi is a well-known scholar in Gujarat and has written numerous books in Sanskrit and Gujarati.

The Central Cotton Committee of India has elected Rao Bahadur Mr. Bhimbhai R. Naik, a resident of Surat as a member of its standing Finance Committee to represent Indian Cotton growers, in the place of Hon. Rai Bahadur Lala Lalchand of Lahore. Mr. Naik is the vice-President of the Surat District Local Board and being as agriculturist and fully conversant with the problem of Cotton development, will be very useful on the Committee.

It has been finally decided to hold the Seventh Session of the Gujarat Political Conference, which was postponed last year, at Borsad on the 15th, 16th and 17th of April next.

The wife of Mr. C. C. Chinoy, Secretary of Surat City Congress Committee who a few days ago was sentenced to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment in the 'Asahkar' Case, died yesterday night.

CONFERENCE OF WORKERS.

A sort of Conference, representing all political parties in Surat, was convened last Tuesday, by Mr. Dayalji Desai, President of the District Congress Committee, with a view to infuse a spirit of unity in all the local workers. Liberals, Independents, Swarajists and no-changers, all were well represented in the meeting, and feeling appeals were made by all the speakers to reunite in the cause of the country and give full opportunities to all to do their bit in the political field. Mr. Dayalji in a stirring speech asked the local leaders to sink their individual differences and earnestly take up any item of the Congress Constructive programme that they liked most.

VILLAGE PUNCHAVAT IN BERAR.

(Associated Press.)

YEOTMAL, Feb. 25.

Now that the village punchayet Act has been applied to Berar with effect from October last and rules framed thereunder, Doctor Kane, Vice-Chairman of the District Council, Yeotmal, has issued an appeal calling upon the rural population to establish village punchayets and announcing that grants would be made by the Government as well as by the District Council to run the institutions. So far about six petitions have been received. Unlike the Punchayet Act in force in the Bombay Presidency, the Berar Act has invested the Punchayets with power to dispose of civil suits involving claims upto 50 rupees.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN U. S.

FINANCED BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

QUESTIONS ABOUT RUSTOMJI IN ASSEMBLY.

The following questions were asked and replied to in the Legislative Assembly on the 11th instant:—

PROPAGANDA WORK IN AMERICA BY MR. RUSTOMJI.

†Mr. V. J. Patel: Will Government be pleased to state.

(a) the amount of remuneration paid by the Government of India to one Mr. Rustomji for his lectures, etc., about India in the United States of America?

(b) with what paper in Bombay was Mr. Rustomji connected before he got this job?

(c) whether there are any other persons in the United States of America or any other country doing similar work for which remuneration is paid by the Government of India? If so, what are their names and what remuneration does each of them get?

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: I have nothing to add to the reply which I gave to Mr. Muhammad Faiyaz Khan on the 16th January of last year.

Mr. V. J. Patel: Does it include an answer to question No. (c),—whether there are any other persons in the United States of America or any other country doing similar work?

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: My answer does not include an answer to that question.

Mr. V. J. Patel: I want an answer to that question, please.

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: My answer will be exactly the same which I gave on that occasion.

Mr. V. J. Patel: Has the Honourable Member any objection to giving an answer?

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: It was that we are not prepared, just as no Government in similar circumstances, would be prepared, to give information on a subject of this nature.

Mr. Bhabendra Chandra Roy: Will Government be pleased to state under what head such expenditure is shown in the demands for grants?

Mr. President: The Honourable Member had better give notice of that question.

Mr. V. J. Patel: Is the amount paid to this gentleman votable?

The Hon. Sir Malcolm Hailey: No, Sir.

CALCUTTA PORT OFFICER SHOT DEAD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, February 25.

Information has been received in Calcutta that Mr. W. J. Good, officiating Secretary of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, who was spending his holidays in the Kumaon Hills, has been shot dead near Shimtal. No further details are available here. The office of the Port Commissioners was closed to-day in respect to his memory.

INDIA'S DEBT TO THE BRITISHER.

MADRAS, Feb. 25.

Presiding over the fourteenth annual general meeting of the Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce, Sir Muthia Chettiar, Chairman of the Chamber, pointed out that India's commercial prosperity was dependent to a large extent upon favourable foreign demands for her produce and until free and favourable interchange of commodities from one country to another was established the position was bound to be critical.

He regretted that in the present political obsession, the activities of commercial bodies counted for little. The speaker hoped that the great political issues before the country would soon be solved and life would once again begin to flow on channels which would assure them prosperity and plenty. British capital and British enterprise, not to mention the British services including professional and technical services, had done a great deal for the moral and material development of the country and he hoped in the struggle for political emancipation they (the Indians) would not forget the great help rendered to them in the past. Nor could they forget that even when they had attained their desired political status, it was British capital and British enterprise that would enable India to take her place along with modern advanced nations of the world. Their future, as a commercial and industrial nation, must greatly depend on the active co-operation and help of the British people.

At the same time he trusted that the Britisher, with his practical business acumen would realise that the only way to regain their (the Indians') goodwill and ensure their willing co-operation was to drop the old role of ruler and to assume the less imposing but more noble and beneficent role of their true and tried guide, philosopher and friend.

His Holiness the High President of the Dawoodi Bohra community arrived at Halvad by a special train from Wadhwan Camp with a retinue of 125 followers on February 16. The State carriage and escort were provided by His Highness the Maharaja Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.—A. P.

Mr. C. S. C. Harrison, being an official, has been nominated to be a member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay in place of Mr. R. T. Harrison, resigned.

KENYA LETTER.

PERSECUTION FOR NON-PAYMENT OF POLL-TAX.

LIFE CREATED BY MRS. NAIDU'S VISIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, Feb. 14.

Since the passing the Congress resolution the people are determined to carry on the struggle honourably and well. Government is issuing summonses against the defaulters all round Kenya, Mombasa heading the List. Even the outside stations are not lacking behind in issuing summonses. There are some hot heads in the Administration who have so desired that if Indians in the outside district stations fail to pay the Non-native Poll Tax when demanded, they would close the defaulters' shops. Till now the Kenya Administration is acting totally illegally! There is no law in the country under which they can act so autocratically and so illegally. Even these autocrats go so far and refuse to issue Trade Licenses, Cycle Licenses, etc., unless the Poll Tax is paid. Not stopping at this illegal course they ever go further and refuse to issue or renew the Passports of those persons who want to emigrate!! The Court files are so illegally kept, written and recorded that if the case is appealed against or if the same is transferred to other Court, the other Court will do nothing but reprimand the previous Court. In the written statements which have been filed by the defaulters they say that owing to legal technicalities the cases against them be dismissed with costs and in the alternative the defaulters state that owing to the grave injustices done to the Indian Community by the Imperial British Government by granting an inferior status by the Policy laid down in the White Paper of 15th July 1923 and owing to the Resolution of the Congress held at Mombasa they refuse to pay the non-native Poll Tax even though the Court finds that the same is due and payable by them.

NEW INSPIRATION.

The Nairobi people are fighting on constitutional grounds whether there is any justification in imposing the non-native Poll Tax upon Indians when they have got no representation. Every day the Courts premises become full and the people are become bold and plain speaking. If the Government orders that the defaulters or any of them should go to jail, the ordered ones are ready to go to jail. The Government's Court Bailiff who was an Indian attached on the first day goods but on the next day he resigned his Court Bailiffship and made a very great sacrifice. On Wednesday people had arranged a "No—tax demonstration" procession and everything was done on the most exemplary way. The procession gave more vigour and life to the Indian community. Ptople are ready to fight the struggle till Victory is achieved.

Mrs. Naidu, who is going on Saturday to Zanzibar (whence she will go to South Africa by the same boat) by the S. S. "Khandalla," has given a very beautiful and splendid message to the Kenya Indians where in she has clearly stated that while earnestly rectifying the shortcomings and defects we must work to gain our political object she has advised not to pay Poll Tax until the White Paper has been destroyed she said: "Endure all sufferings, fight the battle on truth, quiet dignity and courage in accordance with Mahatma Gandhi's Maxims."

MAHATMA GANDHI'S RELEASE.

We heard the news of Mahatmaji's release on Tuesday at about 11 a.m. (Local Time). This news was received through private cables only. Everywhere in Kenya mass meetings were held and prayers were offered for Mahatmaji's speedy recovery, full strength and vigour to carry on our Motherland's struggle. Mombasa has arranged for a huge procession and the same passed through splendidly. Prayers were offered and Rudravagna was done therefor. Mrs. Naidu has sent a cable to Mahatmaji befitting the occasion. Mrs. Naidu has written to Mahatmaji that it will be very good for him to come to Kenya and stay in the Highlands as he will recoup his health but he being an Indian will not be allowed to do [illegible] Mahatmaji's release has created [illegible] in Kenya.

MRS. NAIDU AND KENYA.

Since her arrival in this country Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has travelled over about five-thousand miles—within 24 days—by motor, rail or boat. She travelled night and day with fever about 103 degrees on. She went round into the Interior, she visited places all over Kenya and Uganda, a few amongst them ars as follows:—Mombasa, Nairobi, Machakos, Keiba Thika, Kikuya, Londiani, Nyeri, Fort Hall, Moru, Ginhu, Naivasha, Gilgil, Nakuru, Eldama, Ravine, Elduret Kapsasabit, Kesuinu, Jaija, Kampala, Mukali, Iganga, Taroro, and Mumias etc. Mrs. Naidu gave wherever she went speeches and great Indies attended and everywhere great enthusiasm was visible amongst Indians and Africans. People in the up-country have attended the meetings in order to learn about Mahatma Gandhi. Europeans were greatly interested in the speeches made by her. She emphasised for sacrifice, soul force, and social service. Her speech was a cup of nectar to all Indians. She will leave South Africa by the B.I. Steamer "Karoa" arriving in Bombay on 13th March 1924. Wherever she had gone parties were given and addresses were presented to her. The Goanese people also gave a banquet, but the most successful was the Arab, Swahiles, and Baluchis tea party. Yesterday was her birthday and Sheth A. M. Jeevanjee gave a successful dinner party on the occasion. She is also addressing a few more meetings before she sails for South Africa. On her advice the Nairobi Indians started a Social Service League. Her speeches are ringing in the ears of all those who heard them. The Europeans say: "Mrs. Naidu, if a few persons of your type come to this country all prejudices etc., will dis appear automatically."

"A DISSENTING IMAM."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have read the letter of "S. B. S." of Poona under the caption of "A Dissenting Imam" in your issue of the 6th instant. "S. B. S." complains only about one Imam, but I complain about 99 per cent. of the Imams of the mosques situated in the military lines. I also complain about 99 per cent. of the Muslim military officers such as Jamadars, Subedars and Risaldars either on duty or on pension that they do not take part in the Khilafat movement and they are frightened of their pay or pension that by taking part in the Khilafat movement they will lose their few rupees for which, I believe, they have sold their religion. As far as I have studied these blessed creatures I came to know that they have no love for religion. They are against even to become the member of the Khilafat Committees.

I cannot blame the officers commanding of the Units. They, being non-Muslim, do not understand the Khilafat question. The Indian Muslim officers should explain to them, but unfortunately they do not explain to their British officers but they flatter them, nay, they criticise the Khilafat question and help the anti-Khilafat people in crushing the Khilafat propaganda.

The above are the reasons that the Khutba is omitted from all the mosques in the military lines. Many a time I had raised this question, but unfortunately I was opposed by some illiterate creatures.

Every one knows that the Government through their paid-servants are trying to stop the Khilafat movement from the military areas and that is why the name of the Khalifa is removed from the Khutba of the Juma prayer and the Muslim military people do not or cannot become members of the Khilafat Committees.

As a matter of fact, 99 per cent. of the Muslim military people have no education and they do not understand even their existence in this world. They are quite happy as long as they get their pay.

These Indians in Military and Police are taught by some hidden party that they should not take part in Swaraj and Khilafat movements, to prove my argument I advise the Nationalists to read "The Fauji Akhbar" of Simla.

By inquiry I have found out that the Imam in the Sappers and Miners' Mosque has entered the name of the present Khalifa in the Khutba of the Juma Prayer.—Yours, etc.,

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY.

Poona.

MAULANA HASRAT MOHANI.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—All our great leaders are, by now, out of jail. The greatest of all (Mahatmaji) is also freed to breathe the pure air of India. But one great leader, the "Ideal of Sacrifice", Maulana Hasrat Mohani, an ex-President of the All-India Muslim League, is, unfortunately, still rotting in jail. It should be remembered here that Maulana Hasrat was sent to jail despite the unanimous verdict of the jury of "not guilty." No doubt, the Maulana is second to none in sacrificing *his all* for the freedom of his country. He has proved himself, more than once, a true disciple, as he himself claims, of the late Lokmanya Tilak, his political *guru*. No doubt, Maulana is the only man of his type in the whole of India. He is, indeed, the ideal of sacrifice, of independence.

Considering the personality and sacrifice of Maulana Hasrat Mohani, it is most desirable that he should be kept no longer in the jail. The resolution is to be moved in the Bombay Legislative Council for his release is, therefore, most timely and an extremely necessary one. It is to be hoped that it will be carried unanimously by the Council. No member who has love for his country and countrymen, can oppose such a resolution as this. I, therefore, appeal to each and every member of the Council to vote for this resolution and thus get the release of the spirited leader, Maulana Hasrat Mohani.

I hope, Sir, you and your readers will support the demand of Maulana Hasrat's unconditional and immediate release.—Yours, etc.,

ISMAIL AHMAD.

GUJARAT MAIL.

INCONVENIENCE TO SUBURBAN RAILWAY PASSENGERS.

The following representation bearing over 500 signatures has been addressed to the Chief Transportation Superintendent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay:—

We the undersigned respectfully submit to you the following long standing grievance of ours and fervently hope that it will be soon set right.

The Gujarat Mail, which we learn with great pleasure is timed to be due at Colaba Station at about 8-45 a.m. from March 1st., has been taking a long run from Palghar to Grant Road without halting at any intermediate station. You can imagine the extreme inconvenience and hardships to which passengers concerned with local trains and particularly those who have to deal with the G. I. P. Railway, local trains service are put to. This therefore our humble request to you to add one more halt of the Gujarat Mail at Dadar which station has an enhanced importance of being a junction station of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, and the G. I. P. Railway, the passengers who are concerned with stations like Ghatkoper, Thana, Kurla and others are bound to feel great relief at the small change which we hope does not involve great inconvenience to the Railway authorities. Besides being a matter of railway fare the absence of halt at a station like Dadar, entails great loss on the time of the passengers. We do not insist on a full halt of five minutes at Dadar. Even if you find it convenient to make the halt for a minute or two it will be a matter of great relief to the travelling public, for which we, the undersigned, shall be very deeply thankful.

MRS. NAIDU'S FAREWELL SPEECH.

MR. ANDREWS ON CONTRADICTORY REPORTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 25.

Mr. C. F. Audrews was interviewed this afternoon.

Can you explain the contradictory reports concerning Mrs. Sarojini Naidu's farewell speech in Kenya?"

Mr. Andrews replied:—Evidently she was preparing the Indian community for passive resistance against the poll tax. Such a passive resistance struggle can only succeed through self-purification. The two evils present in the Indian community in Kenya are insanitary habits and greed for money. In her splendid and fearless manner she attacked these two evils. Certain local reporters have tried to make capital out of her words as though she had said that Indians deserved on this account to have an inferior status. Of course the whole object was to attack the evils. As for the Indian status, she insisted again and again in her presidential address and elsewhere that nothing but equal status would be accepted.

"Is the "Cape Times" justified in suggesting that the class areas bill is not a breach of the Smuts-Gandhi settlement of 1914?"

"Nothing could be more unjustified." said Mr. Andrews. "It was settled in the most soleman manner that all the existing rights would be maintained. I was present at the preliminary settlement in Pretoria and I know for certain that the whole struggle would have been reopened if General Smuts had not made it absolutely clear in writing that the existing right would not be taken away. The point made by the "Cape Times" that the present holders of the leases are not to be dispossessed is not relevant at all. It is the right of the whole community which is now being taken away. The breach of the Gandhi-Smuts settlement is palpable. In fact, other South African newspapers have acknowledged that the Gandhi-Smuts settlement is broken. The position taken by the "Cape Times" is to me amazing. It is a specious agrument used to cover a flagrant breach of faith."

INDIAN COINAGE ACT AMENDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, February 25.

At Monday's sitting of the Assembly Sir Charles Innes introduced a bill to amend the Sea Customs Act. He briefly explained the objects of the measure which were to give effect to the recommendation of the Indian Fiscal Commission that, in the interests of the Indian industries, customs duty should be generally leviable on goods belonging to the Government.

Sir Basil Blackett moved that the report of the select committee on the bill further to amend the Indian Coinage Act be taken into consideration.

Mr. Duraiswamy Aiyangar urged for the recommittal of the bill amending the Coinage Act to a select committee. He desired to make a long speech on the merits of the measure. The President ruled that the speaker should only confine himself as to why the bill should be recommitted and not to its merits which were discussed only when the bill was taken into consideration.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta held that the original bill was dangerous as it would have made villagers suffer enormously.

After further discussion Sir Basil Blackett agreed to meet Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar's objection in one respect, namely, by moving an amendment prescribing a minimum of six months as the period during which a coin proposed to be called in shall continue to be legal tender at any Government treasury. The bill, thus amended, was passed.

A bill constituting a Central Board of Revenue was also passed as amended by the select committee.

The President announced the election of the following members to form a panel out of whom members would be nominated to form the standing committee on emigration. Mr. Neogy, Mr. Ghose, Dr. Gour, Dr. S. K. Dutta, Col. Gidney, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Abul Kassim, Mr. Jilani, Mr. Ajab Khan, Mr. Gulab Singh, Mr. Ram Iyengar, Mr. S. Bhat, Mr. V. Raju, Mr. Schamand and B. N. Mutalik.

The house adjourned till to-morrow.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S ACTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Instead of forwarding a characteristic reply to an humble worker like Mr. D. A. Bhatvadekar to the effect that, "your letter is under consideration," His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson in despatching his reply with a special messenger that he would gladly see the workers' real representatives has acted like a real Governor. In not standing on any official ceremony, in acting in a practical commonsense fashion and in believing that by thus acting he is really heightening the prestige of the Government, the Governor of Bombay has set an astonishingly lofty example which the entire Indian Bureaucracy would do well to follow. As our school histories would say. "To think, to decide and to act on the moment" seems, at least for the present, the motto of our Governor; and let us hope he will stick to it to the end despite the pressure and persuasion of the much muddling and balefully bungling "hidden hands." The natural leaders of Labour who have no connection whatever with the thoroughly comfortable outsiders styling themselves Labour leaders or Labour sympathisers will not fail to respond as magnificently as the generous gesture of His Excellency demands. Let the prestige-ridden Mill-Owners tear a leaf out of His Excellency's book and grant bonus to the men even at this eleventh hour. But like Bourbons they will learn nothing and forget nothing. But oh! some fine morning they will wake to find themselves in a situation quite the reverse of that in which Lord Byron found himself after "Childe Harold's" publication.—Yours, etc.,

S.A.C.

GOA IN INDIA.

BY A GOAN.

I have often been asking myself what are we going to do with ourselves when Indians have asserted their right to govern themselves. If not in a few months at least in a few years the long cherished dream will be realised and with its realisation there will open up a period of nation building equally agonising as the suspense of the protracted struggle and equally pregnant of tremendous issues—which will call from the best of us the utmost of endeavour and ingenuity. Already the Congress has addressed itself to the task and in the scheme of a United States of India with the various Congress centres as the component units we seem to see the general lines of development. There is wisdom in the scheme; there is statesmanship too; and what is wise and statesmanlike it would be folly to destroy.

It would not be presumptuous therefore to assume that the scheme has come to stay and while in the years to come Satara and Belgaum, Kanara and Vengurla will quicken at every beat of the national enthusiasm while from a thousand hundreds of thousands throats there shall rise the paean of triumph as success after success is recorded and the glories of Hindustan revived Goa will not be Goa if she too will not join in the jubilation and answer the call of kindred with the offer of her homage and allegiance. For centuries of alien domination have not parted the children of the soil; Western influences while they have enlightened us have not estranged us from those whose fathers shoulder to shoulder with our fathers fought to repel the common foe: common history common traditions have forged links which defy the ravages of time and hostile elements even though the latter be no earth born convulsions but man-made revolutions which strike Nature dumb.

There is then reason to believe that with Swaraj for India Goa will be drawn within the orbit of her influence. I may not live to see the consummation of it but the prospect gladdens my heart. It is the one ray of sunshine amidst the encircling gloom which has fallen over my country. For I have not to be reminded that despite the best of intentions, Goa is heading to disaster. Its exchequer drained, gangs of thieves raiding its frontiers with impunity, a fine harbour perhaps the finest on the Westen coast, lying idle whilst the remorseless sea heaps up the sand at the entrance-tell me if these dangers are not enough to fill one with uneasy forebodings of the future.

These are circumstances among many which I conceive is turning our thoughts in other directions: imagination has now come unceasingly to dwell on the vision of a greater Goa not living apart but constructed into a limb of the United States of India and drawing its very life-blood as it were from a common sympathy in common ideals. Elder statesmen will still preserve their faith in the old order of things; they will seek to effect their deliverance by cleansing and purifying the present system; but these are few and far between. Assuming that their attitude is correct the most they might achieve is to set things right; bankruptcy may be averted and some measure of stability restored; it is inconceivable, however, that they could furnish the people at the same time with the new ideals to banish despondency and to carry them on the wings of hope from heights to heights above. In the nature of things such an idea is impossible; they would not be informed with ideals who only seek to repair; it is in the overthrowal of one system and its replacement by another that ideals are called into play. They bessige the mind; they capture the emotions; they brook no compromise, leave no room for reconciliation, and before bullets and bayonets are marshalled into service a new spirit is released which embodies those ideals. It is not my faith that such would be the course of our ideals in the regeneration of our country. A message of love and peace is abroad; of "Arma virumque" few do sign; with the blessings of our rulers we shall step up to join our kindred Portugal as it behoves a chivalrous nation shall stand sponsor at the christening of a nation that sees the light of day after a night of labour; she will bring with her the present of a country that she has made, of a people that she has cherished with an almost parental solicitude even as of yore she made a present of Bombay to watch and guard the fortunes of a princess that had left her shores.

PEARSTON HANGED.

FACES DEATH LIKE A SOLDIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Feb. 25.

Staff Sergeant J.A. Pearston, who was sentenced to death for the murder of Miss May Esther Ingham, was hanged at the Yerowda Central Prison this morning in the presence of Mr. J. Rodgers, City Magistrate, the Jail Superintendent, Col. Murray and other jail subordinates Under the orders of the Government, all executions are now carried out in private and no exception was made in the present case.

Pearston was admitted to the Roman Catholic Church yesterday and this morning received the sacraments before being executed. He was quite calm and mounted the scaffold unaided followed by the Revd. Father Lauder S.J. Later, shortly after the hanging took place he descended into the pit and administered the sacrament of extreme unction while the body was still in convulsions. Later the body was conveyed to the cemetery at Kirkee and buried, the Revd. Father Lauder reading the burial service and Mr. Rodgers, his son and two European police sergeants carrying the coffin to the grave.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 26.

Rio Clairo, Hecken, Barry.
Sierra Leone, Nelson, Gothenburg.
Manchester Exchange, William, New York.
Hakodate Maru, Takahachi, Kobe.
Zannis L Comolanis, Goloskis, Alexandra.
Barpeta, Beedle, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance yesterday:—

Croxteth Hall, Mckay, Marmagoa.
Resolute, Malman, Colombo.

Feb. 26.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

S S Streefkerk for Colombo.
S S City of Genoa for Liverpool.
S S Castalia for Liverpool.
S S British Emperor for Mahomerah.
S S Seirra Leone for Calcutta.

S S Rio Clairo.—The W and A Graham and Coy's steamer Rio Clairo, 2497 tons, Captain R Hocken, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry, with a general cargo.

S S Serra Leone.—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Sierra Leone, 1927 tons, Captain J Nelson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Gothenburg, with a general cargo.

S S Manchester Exchange.—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer Manchester Exchange, 2649 tons, Captain H William arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Hakodate Maru.—The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's steamer Hakodate Maru, 3226 tons, Captain G Takahoshi, arrived in habour yesterday from Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Zannis L Combianis.—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Zannis L Combianis, 3263 tons, Captain N Goloskis, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria with a cargo of maiz and barley.

S S Barpeta.—The B I S N Coy's steamer Barpeta, 1876 tons Captain S S Beedle arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Croxteth Hall.—The Hall line steamer Croxteth Hall, 2621 tons, Captain F McKay will sail to-day from harbour for Marmagoa with a general cargo.

S S Resolute.—The American Tourists' steamer Resolute, 7990 tons, Captain D Malman, will sail to-day about (5 p.m.) for Colombo with the 277 American Tourists.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

((TUESDAY, February 26.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Mantua 5889 London 1/3 M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4083 Liverpool 12/3 Graham Co.
4 Cl. Kenneth 3159 N F, N F, J F & Co.
4 Mandala 5190 Ant. NF M M & Co.
5 Mandala 5190 Ant. NF M M & Co.
7 Ct Valencia 4538 L'pool 1073 K N Co.
8 Jalavihar 3381 N F, N F, S S N Co.
8 Homestead 4929 N Y N F, Vol Bros.
9 Steelville 2390 Hull 4/3 Graham & Co.
10 Dogra 3281 Japan T M & Co.
16 Neipura 3647 Cal. N. F. M M & Co.
Karagola 3647 Africa 5/3 M M & Co.
13 Lingfield 2614 Dunkirk N F T M & Co.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
15 Maindy Court 2556 N Y N F Graham & Co
15 Piave 4634, N F, Graham & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Bankura 1905 Persian Gulf, 28/2 M M & Co
5 Gen. Smuts 2698 Hull 1/3 Graham & Co.
6 Trevanian 2479, Hull 28/2 M M & CO.
7 Moji Maru 2192, Kobe, 28/2 N Y K.
9 Lahore, 3143, NF, 29/2, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Neidenfels 3386, Karachi N F, Graham & Co.
12 & 13 Jeddah 2123 Jeddah 10/3 T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gambada 3252 Karachi N F M M & Co.
D & E Jalaterang 1464 Rangoon N F S S N Co.
F Mirzapore 4135 N F N F M M & Co.
C P R Jalaputra 3113 N F N F S S N Co.
N Himalaya Maru 3187, Kobe, 23/2. O. S Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

February 26.

S S Bahadur from Calcutta Agent T M and Co.—224 d/s road tar, 1805 kegs paint, 10 d/s paint, 20 boxes white lead dry, 10 d/s black enamel, 105 pieces pig lead, 4 cases medicines, 325 bags batelnuts, 144 bales cotton waste, 442 bales paper, 254 cases tea dust, 12 cases tea 26 bales jute twine, 166 bales gunnies, 15 bales hessian cloth, 28 coils Manila rope, 29 bundles assafatida, 7 bundles galangol.

From Madras.—19 bales cotton waste.
From Tuticorin.—161 cases tea.
From Cochin.—250 kollies hooka shells.
From Calicut.—40 cases tea, 564 cases tea.
From Bargara.—727 bags copra, 65 jotts copra, 83 bags pepper, 100 bags dry cocoanuts.
From Ponani.—112 bags cocoanuts.
From Cananoor.—10 bags cinamon flour, 5 cases honey buds, 10 bundles santalwood, 56 bags pepper.

S S Cracovia from Trieste Agent Lloyd Arestino.—27 cases ghee, 100 bottles quicksilver, 50 botties quick silver 155 cases lamps, 200 cases matches, 58 cases glass beads, 163 cases cotton goods, 56 d/s carpide of calcium, 348 bundles hurricane lantern, 35 cases hurricane lantern, 36 cases laureto, 11 cases leonean ware, 126 bales newsprinting paper, 52 cases enamelled ware, 16 cases buttons, 39 cases imitation jewellery, 23 cases metalware, 133 cases textile goods, 9088 bags sugar, 149 bales paper, 49 cases fez, 54 cases soap, 46 cases chairs, 49 cases general silver wares, 1050 cases nails 15 cases card board.

From Venice.—100 bales cotton tissues 19 cases buttons, 20 cases medicines 7 cases cotton umbrellas, 22 bales cotton yarn 74 cases fez, 34 cases cotton goods, 96 cases waste silk, 45 cases woollen caps, 63 cases mixed tissues, 287 cases glass beads, 10 baskets garlic.

From Brindisi.—21 cks tartaric acid.
From Bari.—700 bags almonds.
From Alexandria.—175 bales cotton.
From Suez.—3 cases specie.
From Aden.—42 bundles cow hides, 32 bundles goats skin, 4 bundles sheep skin 55 bags moong, 125 pkgs moong, 9 bundles old brass and copper, 7 bags old brass and copper, 50 bundles alkali, 8 bundles orris roots, 41 bags garlic.

EXPORTS.

February, 26.

S S Mantua for London.—29 bales cow hides tanned Peer Mahomed Hussain, 26 bales cow hides tanned H Noormahomed H Esea, 5 sheep skin, H Noormahomed H Esa, 9 bales cow hides, Harilal Shawjee, 2 bales goats skin Harilal Shawjee, 1 bale cotton curtains D. Chellaram, 1 case cotton curtains D Chellaram, 5 bundles lamb skin H A Ebrahimoff, 6 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 8 bales sheep skin M Luduck, 600 cwt linseed, Rally Bros, 9 bales goats skin Enamdar A Rahama 12 cases bristles, Grindlay and Co. 52 cases goats skin Enamdar A Rahama 6 bundles fox skin A Azibullaoff, 1 bundle woolen carpets, A Azizullaoff 3 bundles woolen carpet H A Aminoff, 25 cwt. fishmaws M A Mohamed and Sons, 16 bales fox skin K B M Kerimbaksh, 12 cases rejected photo paper, Houghton Butcher 5 cases hams and cheese H D Mehta, 14 bales goats skin N Noormahomed H Esea, 10 cases fussiture Mackenzie and Co., 41 cwt. ginger E Vijsi and Co.

For Gibralter.—1 bale cotton carpet L Ramchand.

S SHomestead for Philadelphia.—56 cks goats skin Deccan Trading Co. 6 bales goats skin Deccan Trading Co.

S SMamdejcourt for New York.—369 cwt. myrobollams V Bhosker, 100 cwt. sandalwood D Virjee, 1231 bales raw cotton Rally Bros. 33 cwt gum karaya Jeyram Permanani, 40 cwt. candalwood chips Narsi Moolji.

S S Dumona for Hamburg.—220 bales raw cotton, Kilachand Devchand.

Clan Kerwell for Hamburg.—450 cwt. cracked bones Bijpoor Mahalanu.

S S Castella for Liverpool.—200 cwt. myrobollams V Bhosker 486 cwt groundnut oil cakes A Bhavja Bros.

For Marseilles—195 cwt gum koroya P Koowarjee.

City of Valevem for Liverpool.—2200 cwt. myrobollams C Jivanlal, 2061 cwt myrobollams F F Campbell, 45 bales hemp D B Khurand Co, 9 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co.

For Antwerp.—495 bales raw cotton Varahamon Bros.

S S Cracovia for Malta.—3 bales cotton twist David Mills Co.

For Trieste.—1 bale raw cotton Volkart Bros 448 bales raw cotton Rally Bros, 455 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha, 455 bales raw cotton Bombay Co. Ltd.

For Venice.—55 bales raw cotton B Meyer and Co, 220 bales raw cotton, Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Neulenfels for Hamburg.—110 bales raw cotton Vardhaman Bros.

City of Geneva for Liverpool.—2030 tons Manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

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COCOGEM is manufactured from the purest Malabar coconut oil with all objectionable odour, flavour, and palatebiting acidity removed by our special refining and superdeodorizing processes.

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KANARA FORESTS.

REVISED SETTLEMENTS.

SPECIAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

The following is issued by the Govt. of Bombay through the Director of Information:—

The revision of the Forest Settlements of Kanara foreshadowed in the Press Note of September 1920, has now been practically completed. Mr. G.F.S. Collins, the Special Forest Settlement Officer, submitted comprehensive reports examining the popular grievances in considerable detail and suggesting remedies where necessary. The conclusions of Government on his proposals for the extension of the Minor Forest on the Coastal Tract were published in a Press Note issued in April last. Since then Government has considered his reports relating to other areas and to the formation of panchayets for the management of village forests and a resume of its orders on these reports are given below.

EASTERN SIRSI AND SIDDAPUR.

These areas are, as a whole, fairly well populated, and there have been few or no complaints about the insufficiency of privileges, except in the matter of Kans (ever greens.) There have been, however, complaints as to the insufficiency of areas.

Speaking generally, the Forest Administration in Siddapur Taluka cannot be said to press hardly on the people. It is an area chiefly given over to cultivation, and the people do pretty much as they like in the forests, especially in the garden areas.

There has been, however, considerable diminution in the area of minor forest, i.e., in the area open to grazing and other privileges according to the literal terms of the Settlement. It is true that grazing is allowed in Bettas, but this benefits only the occupants of the bettas, and though they form a large proportion of the cultivators it is admitted that the grazing area falls below requirements. Orders have now been passed permitting grazing until further orders in Forest Proper, including Kans, except in areas which the Forest Department may wish to close for special purposes, and pending the introduction of working plans. Collecting dead wood for fuel and thorns for fencing will be allowed in the Forest Proper thrown open for grazing. The gathering of the dead wood will be permitted also in Kans, other than the heavy evergreen forests on the edge of the ghats. As for live-wood minor forest is generally sufficient to meet the demand. There will, however, remain a few villages like Hosur in which present minor forest is too poor to satisfy the demand for live-wood, and Government have, therefore, ordered the conversion of 820 acres of Forest Proper into Minor Forest.

AN IMPORTANT GRIEVANCE.

An important grievance in this area has been the choking of cultivation by Kans which adjoin village sites. It is recognised that the only method of improving grazing ground and eradicating lantana is to permit "Hakkal" cultivation, that is to say, burning combined with ragi cultivation in Minor Forest. The Prant Officers have been empowered in conjunction with Divisional Forest Officers to carry out any of the Miscellaneous measures proposed such as grants of clearings, strips in Kans of "Hakkals" in Minor Forest and to propose new "bettas."

As regards the Eastern portion of Sirsi Taluka, Mr. Collins report shows that all privileges are permitted throughout the Forests, both Proper and Minor (except Kans) with the exception of live-wood privilege which is permissible only in the Minor Forests. There are, undoubtedly, areas where Forests are thin and likely to be inadequate at some future date, but there is no necessity to demarcate fresh minor forests at present. If the existing Minor Forests and strips were found to be inadequate the applicants will be allowed to cut in the Forest Proper with the same liberality as at present, and if it should also be found that in any particular village further areas of Minor Forests are necessary the Divisional Officer or the Prant Officer will take steps to establish them.

HALYAL FORESTS.

Halyal was the only portion of the Kanara District which had not been settled under the Forest Act of 1878. The forest of Halyal Taluka is by far the most valuable in the Kanara District consisting of valuable teak. Cultivation here has been rapidly deteriorating in the last few years, except in the small compact area on the North between Alnawar and Halyal which contains the majority of the non-forest villages and where the fields are more immune from the ravages of wild animals. Out of a total assessed cultivable area of 47566 acres the total waste during the last 15 years has varied from 33 to 46 per cent. It reached its height in 1919-20 owing to the influenza epidemic which was particularly severe in this tract.

There are several reasons why such a large area remains as "waste." In the first place, much of the cultivation is dry crop and much of it is left as fallow. Second, the majority of the land is held by large non-cultivating and money-lending landlords, many of whom live in Halyal or Dharwar and Hubli, and owing to the decreases in population they find it increasingly difficult to get tenants. The tenants are at the same time often very backward and entirely dependent on the landlord for the means of cultivation, so that when the landlord becomes poor, or settles at a distance and no longer visits his lands, his tenants fall into a dejected condition, or they leave the village and go to another landlord. The population and the cultivation of a village thus often depends on other factors than the fertility of its lands or its climate. While there is evidence that 40 years ago people emigrated to the more populous parts of Dharwar and Belgaum, there is now no sign of such movements. Another explanation of the large area of occupied waste land is that a good deal of it is covered with tree growth and the occupants are quite content to pay the revenue on it for the return, which they will get when the trees are cut, the small royalty which they have to pay in the case of teak representing only a small proportion of its value.

It is usual amongst a certain class of people to attribute the decrease of cultivation to the forests, but these are for the most part only indirectly responsible. The wealth and prosperity of the Taluka, such as it is, is bound up in the forests. Many of the landlords have become forest contractors, and rely on this source for their income. And most of the cultivating class now go on forest works, finding that it pays better. The tract is in most parts naturally unhealthy, and the growing lack of interest shown in their lands by the absentee landlords has as much as anything else contributed to the increase of waste land.

SETTLEMENT PROPOSALS.

The settlement proposed by Mr. Collins will meet all the reasonable demands of the people. Their grievances are few. They want elbow room where the forest touches or immediately adjoins village sites; secondly, they want adequate provision to secure proper grazing and to protect cultivation in places where they are adversely affected by the closure and regeneration of the adjoining forests, and thirdly better provision for the exercise of privileges, especially fuel and five wood privileges while at the same time carrying out the Working Plan.

It has been decided that where the inhabitants are willing to look after the area the forests assigned as elbow room should be turned into a village forest and a panchayet formed; and where the inhabitants state that they are indifferent as to whether an elbow room was given or not, the area should be disforested and shown as revenue waste. According to this plan, over 20 villages have been given elbow room taking out 232 acres of forest area from the Working Plan. In the case of areas proposed for the village forests, valuable timber will be extracted by Forest Department, but unreserved trees like Dindal and others will be left for agricultural implements and as shade trees.

Panchayats of the proposed village forests will be formed on the lines of Satara and Belgaum, their duties primarily being to keep the areas free from lantana and other under-growth, to regulate the cultivation, as the chief means of keeping them clear of such growth, and the cuttings of trees.

Grazing: Generally speaking grazing is sufficient in this teak pole area. During the dry season the closure of coupes in accordance with the Working Plans nearest to cultivation or to village sites causes inconvenience to the people. In order to remedy this it is now proposed to keep permanently open certain coupes or parts of coupes extending in all to 2022 acres the closure of which would cause great inconvenience in respect of grazing and cultivation.

Fuel: The people are dissatisfied with the existing facilition for the supply of fuel, and wish to be allowed to go wherever they like in the forest coupes to collect it by head loads or carts. Obviously these claims are excessive. In the ordinary years the coupes and other cuttings are found to provide all that the people really want in the shape of fuel provided they are given opportunity to remove it. The roots will therefore be allowed to remove fuel from worked out coupes, not only in the season in which the coupes are cut but also in the subsequent two seasons when they are closed, allowing their carts up to the edge of the closed forest. The carts and bullocks will not be allowed to approach the areas under regeneration.

PRIVILEGES.

Live wood privilege: The Special Officer's enquiries show that requisite live wood can be secured by existing methods without any special application of the Kanara Privilege Rules. The agriculturists will be allowed to collect live wood lying in the coupes from the period when the contractors have vacated it till their final closure. They will also be permitted to take the material for the next two dry seasons from the coupe after it has been closed.

Minor privileges: As for minor privileges there will be no objection to removal of thorns and brush wood from open areas and the collection of leaves and the cutting of grass in any area. Provision has also been made for a free supply of bamboos for fencing and domestic purposes.

Disforestment: As a result of the Settlement, 635 acres have been ordered to be disforested. It has been the custom in the past to disforest large areas for non-cultivating absentee landlords and in most cases these have not been brought under cultivation. They had in fact been taken up chiefly for tree growth to be maintained as private forests for profit. To put a stop to this abuse it is now proposed that if the disforested areas are given for cultivation the tree growth will be cut by the Forest Department or disposed of at auction and the land will then be given on *bangami* tenure, to be resumed if not brought under cultivation within a reasonable period.

PANCHAYATS IN COASTAL TRACT.

As announced in the Press Note of April last, Government had abandoned the idea of disforesting and placing under the Revenue Department the areas of Minor Forest in the Coastal Tract which are bare or nearly bare of tree growth. It was decided that such areas should be constituted as village forests under the control of Village Panchayats. Mr. Collins has now made detailed investigation in furtherance of this proposal and framed schemes which have generally met with the approval of Government.

It is not found possible to transplant the Malnad system of Panchayats in its entirety as the conditions in Kanara are different. The Coastal Minor Forest area proposed for this experiment is however considered suitable though there are difficulties in the way. There is a lack of communal spirit on which alone success of the system will depend. There is a wide division on the one hand between landlords and tenants and on the other between a diversity of castes. Landlords are absentee landlords who care very little about the land itself or tenants and are mostly represented by the Brahmin and certain other castes. Thus in many villages there is little prospect of concerted action.

A beginning will nevertheless be made in a few selected villages where people show a real desire to form a panchayat. It is useless to thrust a scheme on a tract where people have neither desire nor capacity to work it out. The experiment will be extended as experience shows necessary.

CONVERSION INTO FORESTS.

The Special Settlement Officer has prepared a list of areas for conversion into village forests in Bhatkal Petha provided that the people are willing to form Panchayats. These areas include not only those bare or nearly bare of tree growth, but also comparatively well-wooded areas lying near the sea which are interspersed with bare areas but could safely be entrusted to village panchayats. The proposals include disforestments to be made for individual assignments for cultivation, grass and hadis, and the broad principles to determine such assignments.

Proposals have also been drawn up for the disposal of minor forests, on similar lines in the Minor Forest area of Honavar, Kumta and Ankola Talukas.

Government have also sanctioned Model Rules for the guidance of Village Panchavats established for the management of village forests. These rules explain the constitution and duties and powers of the proposed panchayats and make special provision for the representation of the backward classes. A Panchayat will consist of not less than five and not more than nine members elected by the resident land owners and cattle owners of the village. The village patel will be an ex-officio member and the members will elect a President as Sir Panch.

The chief duties of the Panchayat will be:

(1) To control all the forest area comprised in the village forest and revenue waste.

(2) To inspect and set apart grazing grounds.

(3) To determine what forest produce could be removed free or on payment.

(4) To collect and credit to Government grazing fees and to improve the areas by planting trees etc.

(5) To impound cattle and institute prosecutions under Forest Act.

The members of the Panchayat will be removed from office by the Mamlatdar for misconduct. A Panchayat which fails in its duties or is guilty of mismanagement will be dissolved by the Sub-Divisional Officer who may also cancel any resolution of the Panchayat which he considers against the interest of the community or illegal. An appeal will lie from his decision to the Collector.

ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGES.

The revision of Forest Settlements has necessitated a regrouping of the existing five divisions of Kanara into four and the creation of a new Minor Division for the Minor Forest Area. The forests cannot be efficiently managed by four Divisional Forest Officers unless they are relieved of the control, of the Coast forest and Fuel Depots. The New Minor Division will consist of Coast Minor Forests of Ankola, Kumta, Honavar Talukas and Bhatkal Petha, and will be in charge of a Divisional Forest Officer who will be under the control of the Collector.

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EVASIVE REPLIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In the yearly report published by the Indian Merchants' Chamber of Commerce, reference has been made to the correspondence that passed between them and the Government of India, regarding failure of the Alliance Bank of Simla Limited. The Chamber strongly resents the attitude of the Government of India, for vague and evasive replies given to it in respect of its inquiries, and regrets that a body of its standing should have received such a treatment from them.

Now, Sir, will the Government of India tell the public, why the Imperial Bank of India Limited, which went to the aid of this Bank, by agreeing to pay 50 per cent allowed the Alliance Bank to go into liquidation, if at the time of considering the position of the Alliance Bank, it felt no risk to advance the above amount, as it must have calculated at least to get 75 per cent after the liquidation was over. If the Imperial Bank thought it better to resort to this step, would it not have been much better, and in the interest of all concerned, that the Alliance Bank should have been helped to tide over its difficulty?

Will any member of the Legislative Council or the Council of State, take up this matter, and ascertain from the Government, if the step that was taken by them was in the interest of the public, why they gave evasive replies to The Indian Merchants' Chamber?—Yours, etc.,

K. S. W.

Bombay, Feb. 25.

"THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of "T. J. J." that appeared in your issue of the 23rd January, I beg to submit that "T. J. J." has misunderstood the contents of my letter which was published in the "Bombay Chronicle" in its issue of the 19th January. My point was as to why Sir. Iyer who had very ably organised the Improvement Trust and created the posts of the Deputy Secretary and others was not confirmed in his post. "T. J. J." has avoided to answer this query. As regards the second point raised by "T.J.J." I want to say that although Mr. Iyer made a sudden jump from Rs. 350 to Rs. 1,000 yet it was owing to his well-established ability and work that he was given so much. Now something about my own humble person. I was sent away because I represented matters to Government and to the public through the Press and I quite gladly bore the brunt of the tap lent writing of the "T. J." will now Trust officials. I trust, "T. J." will now be disillusioned.—Yours, etc.,

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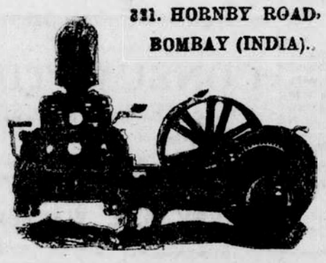

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Printed and pulished for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE HALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort.